THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 265

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Legion's Columns Pass in Review Before Past and Present Makers of History

BRITISH NEED CALLED WORK, NOT MONEY

Premier's Plan to Set Population Tilling and Sowing on Land

NEW LEGISLATION TO AFFECT FARMS

Nation Not Bound by Tariff Truce, Labor Party Conference Is Told

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDUDNO, Wales — Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, at the Labor Party conference at Llandudno, Oct. 7, in the course of a spirited defense of his policy, said that if other nations thought they had got Britain gagged and bound to its signing the tariff truce at Geneva, they would soon discover that they had made a great mistake. The "truce," he said, "has only been signed to allow negotiations to be begun, and if they were not successful the Government would certainly take the freedom to make the next step that had been imposed upon it by the failure of other nations to meet it in this advance."

Discussing unemployment, he said: "If the German registration of unemployment included the whole of the sections in our registration; if the United States registration of unemployment included as many sections as ours, instead of feeling a sense of depression we would feel elation that things had gone so well."

Mr. MacDonald continued: "I have no apologies to offer. The plough is in the furrow and the place for you and me is in the furrow, driving the plough."

Work—Not Money

Referring to the pressure put upon him to spend more money on relieving unemployment, Mr. MacDonald said it was not money that was wanted but work. "As a result of a most careful examination of schemes and ideas," he said, "we come to this conclusion: the great work of every constructive government must be to put its population upon the land, where they can till, sow and harvest."

Legislation would be introduced in the coming session of Parliament to make provision for placing thousands of families upon the land and, by increasing work in forests, and small holdings attached to forests, yet more would be done.

Regarding the imperial conference, Mr. MacDonald said that his Government realized that in the event of the necessity of starting trade protection, it should be applied so that Britain benefited, and so that there should be no more of "quixotically looking after everybody's interests except our own."

He went on to describe tariffs and protection as "quack remedies," adding, "The idea that is going to save the world now is organization, not separation; coöperation, not division." The Government was also going to raise the leaving age of school children, and it was extending overseas trade exhibitions.

In its foreign policy, Mr. MacDonald said, the Government had contributed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Shakespeare Still Profitable Report Indicates

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The box office value of Shakespeare has been proved again. In the difficult theatrical season of the last year the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society came out with a profit.

It wasn't a big gain, it was only $146. But it looked very encouraging to Harley L. Clarke, public utility executive who pledged $250,000 for the first year of the enterprise and promised to underwrite it for four years more. Now he announces that Shakespearean repertory will be permanent in Chicago.

With businesslike efficiency, Mr. Clarke's office analyzed the receipts of the company at home and on the road. It found that it made more money on tour, although the "road" is supposed to be on the decline. New York had the best attendance. Figured on a percentage basis, 100 representing capacity, the road scored 80 per cent against Chicago's 73.

Mr. Clarke's office made also a study of box office receipts according to plays and found that "Hamlet" led. Its percentage was 84.8. The attendance rank of the others was in the following order: "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Merchant of Venice," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Richard III," and "Taming of the Shrew." The "Shrew" tallied only 48.2 per cent.

The Civic Shakespeare Society opens its second season in Chicago, Oct. 27. Fritz Leiber is to continue as director. And the $146 profit is to be included in the assets, for every dollar made goes back into the enterprise.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 17
Financial News—Pages 13, 14 and 15
Sporting News—Page 16

FEATURES

The Home Forum 7
Right Tendency
(With French Translation)
Women's Enterprises and Activities 8
Book Reviews and Literary News 12
Educational 8
Radio Programs 10
In the Ship Lanes 10
Chess 14
Daily Features 10
Editorials 30

New York Women Seek G.O.P. Committee Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

ACTION in Supreme Court to gain membership on the State Republican Committee has been started by eight Buffalo women, who contend they should share with the eight men representatives in the primary election positions on the state-wide group. In a hearing before Justice Samuel J. Harris, counsel for the women cited his belief that equal representation for the women was mandatory under both the election law and state committee rules.

WAY IS SOUGHT TO RELIEVE TAX BURDEN ON FARMS

Country Life Association Seeks to Merge County and Civic Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Consolidation of county and city activities in the interest of economy and efficiency, and relief from the property tax burden were subjects of discussion at group meetings Oct. 7, preliminary to the 1930 conference of the American Country Life Association, at the University of Wisconsin.

The conference carries the hope of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that it "may blaze some new trails and put up some very definite objectives" for maintenance of a living standard on American farms.

"I am gratified to note," said a statement from Mr. Hyde "that in its thirteenth annual conference the American Country Life Association has chosen to emphasize and to formulate ideas upon standards of living and the interrelated topics of ability to pay. Agriculture needs, and is entitled to, the best thought and action of those engaged in the industry and of those of us who have been called upon to give such leadership as we can to the industry and cause.

"It is tremendously important that we think clearly upon the social, educational and economic aspects of American agriculture. The future of the nation, as well as of the industry itself is at stake."

Consolidation not only of city and county governmental functions as a means of reducing waste and duplication but merging of counties themselves wherever possible was broached at the meetings Oct. 7 by Mrs. Mary Moran Kirsh, state legislative reference librarian. In Wisconsin, measures embodying both proposals will be presented at the next legislative session, she reported. The precedent of business mergers was cited as an example of the economy to be effected by county consolidations.

The general property tax was assailed by Prof. B. H. Hibbard, agricultural economist at the University of Wisconsin, as "an archaic system conducive in the present age to an unfair and unbearable unequality."

The farmer, said Professor Hibbard, is taxed more heavily than any other important occupational group. His tax burden has increased 160 per cent since before the World War with little if any increase of income out of which to meet it. Nation-wide studies show, he added, that taxes take from 15 to 40 per cent of the net income of the whole class of farmers.

A. F. of L. to Center Efforts to Offset Seasonal Idleness

Will Also Take Up Details of Five-Hour Day, Five-Day Week and Anti-Injunction Legislation —Agenda Is Presented

Prevention of seasonal unemployment, reported to have taken two to five months' work from 182,000 employees in the automobile, clothing, and cotton textile industries alone in the United States during 1929, was placed before the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor as a major objective of the federation during its half-century year.

Detailed consideration of the five-day week, five-hour day, budgeting of factory outputs, anti-injunction legislation and other points holding key positions on the agenda, began on Oct. 7 when the committees in Boston took them under advisement. The recommendations of the executive council were formally presented to the delegates, and copies of these proposals were distributed.

Two resolutions urging the federation to go beyond the prohibition policy stated by its executive council and call for the repeal, rather than the modification, of the Volstead Act, and for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, not included in the council's policy, were introduced.

Action of chain stores in giving their building trades work to non-union maintenance men in their employ was protested in a resolution placed before the convention. The chain store workmen are making heavy inroads into the building trades employment, according to the resolution.

Other resolutions called for assisting lady garment workers to organize, extension of the age limit for applicants for employment in the Federal Government service beyond 45 years, compulsory joining of the federation by all local unions connected with national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and representation of joint councils of women's auxiliaries in A. F. of L. conventions.

Five-Day Week Looms

Indications that the five-day week is to be a dominant topic in the convention—and may emerge as the new policy of organized labor—are contained in the vigorous stand taken by William Green, president of the federation, who asked its immediate adoption, and in the executive council report. The committee on shorter work day, comprising 17 leaders in diverse labor groups, is to whip the question into shape for presentation to the convention.

Mr. Green emphasized that he made an exception of service groups in industry in his appeal for the five-hour day. Individual unions in the federation have gone on record as favoring one five-hour shift per day, with two or more shifts only in times of heavy demand. The reason for this stand is given as a desire to offset the disproportion between production and labor increases, due to the use of labor-saving machinery.

While primary production has increased 2.5 per cent, production of manufactured goods 4 per cent and ton miles of freight carried 4 per cent, according to statistics compiled by the federation, employment in factories has declined .7 per cent.

Equalising Profits

The question of an equitable distribution of the profits of industry, in which Labor obtains adequate reward for its part, was emphasized by President Hoover in his address on Oct. 6, and is presented in the report of the executive council.

While per capita earnings of factory employees have been rising 2.4 per cent, the profits of industrial corporations have risen 9 per cent, dividend payments of industrial and miscellaneous corporations 6.8 per cent, and prices of industrial stocks 14.1 per cent, the council reports. Equalization of these proportions is given as an aim of the federation.

The membership of the federation has been rising steadily since 1926, the council reports. During the fiscal year 1930 the average enrollment was 2,961,096, a gain of 27,551. The federation at present comprises 104 national and international unions, 29,226 local unions, 804 city central bodies and 49 state federations.

FORD WOULD BAN WORLD'S TARIFFS

LONDON (AP)—A broadside against tariff protection in all countries was delivered here, Oct. 6, by Henry Ford. The American automobile magnate attacked "all tariffs in the United States and other countries."

Mr. Ford said "tariffs as trade protection are rarely successful."

He said British buyers of Ford automobiles during 1929 paid about $8,750,000 more than American buyers for the same number of cars.

He blamed the horsepower tax on British automobilists for forcing smaller motors into the Ford models sold in Great Britain.

"British-made cars are underpowered because of the horsepower tax, and even in British colonies protected by tariffs England sells only one-tenth of the cars imported," Mr. Ford declared.

Diamond Squad Earns $664,564 for Treasury

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE diamond squad of the United States Customs Service, alert watchers of the New York water front, made the national Treasury richer by $664,564 in the 1930 fiscal year.

The annual report of this group just received by F. X. A. Eble, commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, showed 118 non-commercial seizures, for which $453,397 was collected in fines, and $35,748 in merchandise not redeemed.

REBEL LEADERS PLAN MOVE ON RIO DE JANEIRO

Revolt in Brazil Appears From Reports to Be Taking Form

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — Revolutionary armies moved Oct. 7 toward the two largest cities of Brazil, gathering force as they traveled for what their leaders believed were impending decisive battles.

It is the plan of the rebel leaders to divide the armies of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which is committed to the revolution, and move one section against Sao Paulo, the coffee-exporting center, and the other against Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Republic.

While one force attacks Sao Paulo, if an attack is necessary for capitulation of that city, the other section will move toward Rio de Janeiro, awaiting forces from the states of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

New 'Natural Vision' Film Process Said to Give Unlimited Perspective

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—An advanced type of motion picture, embodying depth, color and an improved method of sound production, is to be produced here early in 1931, at the old Essanay film plant, which has been inactive as a producing studio for the past 15 years, according to plans of George K. Spoor, pioneer producer.

Resumption of production at the Essanay studios, out on the North Side, will mean Chicago's reëntry into the motion picture industry, as nothing has been done here in that line since Mr. Spoor decided to quit producing for a few years to see what could be done toward improving his product.

Two years passed, however, and only a mere beginning had been made; five years, and the workers in the Spoor laboratories had "scratched the surface" of a new method; 10 years and they were certain they "had something." Finally, a year and a half ago, the fundamentals of a "natural vision" method were perfected and were described, on June 15 and 17, 1929, in two special articles in The Christian Science Monitor.

The natural vision picture embodies a third dimension, giving the semblance of depth to the picture, depth, according to Mr. Spoor, which could be made to extend to an unlimited extent. It requires a much larger screen and many changes in production and producing apparatus.

When the natural vision method was perfected, lacking a sound system of his own, Mr. Spoor made arrangements to use R. C. A. photophone sound, and the first picture under this arrangement, made by "Radio Pictures Corporation for the R. K. O. Circuit," will have its national première in Chicago at the State-Lake Theater late in October, with premières following in 10 other large cities. The picture is called "Danger Lights."

While this première will show for the first time the Spoor-Berggren natural vision system, Mr. Spoor has greater things in store for the motion picture world out at the Essanay studios; he has now perfected a sound system of his own and by the end of this year expects to have perfected a color system. "Then," he told a Monitor correspondent, "we will have the ideal motion picture."

The natural vision method was developed by John J. Berggren, a Swedish engineer, who was working in the Spoor laboratories at the time Mr. Spoor decided to cast about for means of improving the motion picture.

Although he characterized his sound system as revolutionary in theory, Mr Spoor was not anxious to have its details discussed. He explained only that the sound record is "carved" on the edge of the film as it is on the surface of a phonograph record, instead of being photographed on its surface.

President Rededicates Nation to Basic Ideals of Founders

Address at Sesquicentennial of Battle of King's Mountain Warns Against Corruption in Public Office, Disrespect for Law and Dictatorships

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—One hundred and fifty years after the battle of King's Mountain, on the site of one of the nation's most historic shrines, President Hoover called upon America to rededicate itself to its ancient faith.

Before an audience drawn largely from Carolina mountain folk, whose ancestors in many cases took down their flintlocks from cabin walls to fight the battle of which the ceremony was commemorative, the President asked for a reaffirmation by the nation of its basic ideals.

It was the fourth and last of Mr. Hoover's addresses in five days. Taken together, the four speeches make a restatement of the entire Hoover Administration program and purpose.

But this final speech was distinguished from the others in that it departed from economics and practical affairs to deal with the intangible factors of a nation's hopes and aims.

Economics and Government

At Cleveland, Oct. 2, Mr. Hoover asked the banking fraternity of the country to aid in restoring prosperity. At Boston, Oct. 6, he told the American Legion his desire for world peace, and the Federation of Labor his belief in high wages and the invincibility of the American standard of living.

But it was at King's Mountain, to a southern mountaineer audience in a picturesque outdoor setting, that he reaffirmed his faith in the tenets of democratic government and in the ideals for which the homespun volunteers fought a century and a half ago.

Mr. Hoover spoke with profound confidence of America's future. He had come, he said, to dwell "upon the institutions, the ideals, upon the spirit of America."

"Through them," he said, "we have attained a wider diffusion of liberty and of happiness and of material things than humanity has ever known before. Our people live in a stronger security from enemies abroad and in greater comfort at home than has ever before been the fortune of a nation."

Land Without Classes

"America," he continued, "has no class or caste or aristocracy whose privilege limits the hopes and opportunities of our people." The early ideals of liberty, of freedom from dictatorship by individuals or classes, and the belief in the rights of men as expressed in the Constitution and founded upon religious aspirations, he said, are still "the precious heritage of America."

Mr. Hoover contrasted his conception of the "American system" to Bolshevism and Fascism, mentioning the former by name.

"In the American system, through free and universal education, we train the runners, we strive to give them an equal start, our government is the umpire of its fairness. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character. Socialism, or its violent brother, Bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally; it would hold the swiftest to the speed of the most backward. Anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire, despotism or class government picks those who run and also those who win."

Denying that materialism is the national keynote, Mr. Hoover declared, "This country is supremely dedicated, not to the pursuit of material riches, but to pursuit of a richer life for the individual."

The President tempered his hopefulness for the future of the country by warning of "malevolent or selfish forces at work which, unchecked, would destroy the very basis of our American life."

"It is in our own house that our real dangers lie," he said, "and it is there

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Southern Woman Whittles Present for Mrs. Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—All of the affection of an elderly woman, the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier, is contained in a gift made by her own hands and presented to Mrs. Herbert Hoover during the sesquicentennial exercises at King's Mountain.

Many hours of painstaking work and the experience of her long years went into the making of the lovely gift, which consists of two hand-carved candlesticks made by Mrs. Lucinda Deck Moore from red cedar wood grown near the scene of the battle 150 years ago.

Mrs. Moore, who lives at the home of her nephew, T. R. E. Oates of Gastonia, made the candlesticks herself with nothing more than a small penknife as a tool. They bear a bunch of grapes and a bunch of figs in relief and have figures of birds in a circle around the bases. Mrs. Moore developed a talent for whittling early in her girlhood and uses much of her spare time with a sharp knife and pieces of soft wood.

Mrs. Moore's ancestors, the Decks, came from Germany to Pennsylvania, and thence to Gaston County. She still has the old family Bible, printed in German and dated 1522.

How is the peasant faring under

Collective Farming

In Russia?

Is the peasant working for almost nothing under the Soviet plan or is he better off than before? How successful is the plan in stimulating production? These and similar questions of collective farming will be discussed in The Christian Science Monitor in six articles by W. H. Chamberlin, Monitor correspondent in Moscow. The series will run the week of Oct. 13-18, beginning next

Monday

CITY THRILLS TO LEGION'S GREAT PARADE

Flashing Lines and Rhythmic Columns Present Glorious Pageant

MEMORIES RECALL NEED FOR PEACE

Applause Lapses Into Reverent Silence When General Gouraud Passes By

Eighty thousand men, men of the American Legion, who learned through grievous experience of war that man's appointed crusade is the unshakable establishment of "peace on earth, good will toward men," marched through the streets of Boston Oct. 7 in one of the most impressive parades of military units ever seen in the United States.

Impressive not because its shimmering banners, its music of brass and percussion of drums, its marching men, showed hundreds and thousands of people lining the streets that arms could be taken up quickly for another war in some dark morrow of man's insane greed. But because it showed, in the flags that have been scarred by battle for the last time, and in rank upon rank of determined faces, the conviction of men that, as Woodrow Wilson said, war must not be, again.

Overhead dozens of airplanes flew, in the great arcs and whorls and swooping turns men learned to execute when peace was not even in the skies In a car, near the head of the procession, a great savior of France, General Gouraud, rode, in the same man a great victor of war, and a tragic symbol of its baseness. Beside him rode General Pershing upon whose shoulders fell the burden of taking American men to France and of bringing back as many of them as he might.

Orders to March at 10:20

At 10:20 Paul V. McNutt, past national commander of the American Legion, gave the order to march, and crisp orders rifled through the lines centralized at Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, and the first of scores of bands in line blared, and a few rays of timid sun came out, to grow warmer in 30 seconds and then to shine generously, and the great parade moved.

Beacon Street at this point is lined with houses of faded red brick, houses where great statesmen, and great soldiers and great writers have lived in the past. From their windows people gazed down upon the moving line; at Gen. Clarence Edwards, who commanded the famous 26th Division; and upon Col. Carrol J. Swan and others, all mounted on chestnut horses that curvetted a little in the reedy confusion of brass music.

Mounted police came in close. Men from Station 16, to whom parades and their safe conduct are a business. And then the American Legion Championship Band of Milwaukee, Wis., and automobiles containing Mayor Curley of Boston, and the Governor of the Commonwealth, Frank G. Allen, and the retiring national commander of the Legion, Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer.

Gouraud and Pershing

In their car, which was next, the two generals, Pershing and Gouraud provided a picture of deep significance. One had no scars except the scars a man may carry in his eyes who has looked with pity and sorrow upon the savageries of war. The other had scars any bystander might see. And people lining the route beat their hands together, and broke off wondering, gropingly, if they should, and fell silent and thus paid the essence of tribute.

In the meanwhile the city's heart was like a magnet drawing all men to itself. The undergrounds, the elevated lines, the trolley lines to points beyond the parade radius were discharging Legionnaires who would form detachments to fall into line at later periods in the morning.

Thousands of visitors from every state in the Union poured into the North and South Stations, having permitted themselves only one day's visit at the Legion Convention and having selected this day as its greatest day. Department stores were closed and employees stood in their windows or seated themselves in the packed grandstands or clung to window ledges or little eminences on the faces of buildings. Precaution had been taken by the Boston committee in charge of the convention to see that every Gold Star Mother who desired, had a place to watch the parade.

Immediately behind cars carrying distinguished representatives of the governments of England, Italy, France, Belgium and other countries, a military escort of regular army, navy and marine corps detachments came. The First Corps of Cadets, Boston's own traditional regiment, served as guard of honor to the distinguished guests.

Boston's Pride Passes

Their uniforms of ivory tunic horizon blue trousers, polished black boots and glittering gold braid brought cheers from the crowds. Their choicest ensigns and standards snapped and shimmered in the chill wind and they presented a marvel of precision and historical grandeur.

The Color Guard, bearing proudly the assembled standards of the American Legion and the national colors came next, a great lozenge of triple-colored beauty in the morning sun. Men in the sidewalk crowds swept off their hats and women stared with fixed solemnity and never a muscle

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

ROAD BUILDERS OF WORLD VIEW TOOLS OF TRADE

Delegates Visit Exposition of Great Machines That Do Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Discarding the display of national banners and the orchestral accompaniment of their first session, delegates from more than 60 countries at the Sixth International Road Congress settled down at sectional meetings to consider when cement paving is better than brick, where automobiles in congested cities of the world may be parked and similar problems.

Heads of foreign delegations, bringing greetings from their governments to the congress, all expressed gratitude for the opportunity to view first hand the progress that the New World has made in road building. For 22 years, they pointed out, the International Association of Road Congresses has held its meetings in European cities. Four years ago the delegates admired Roman roads in Italy, comparing the world's progress with that of former epochs. Now they are enthusiastic to learn of the achievements of the younger nations of the world with their modern systems of roads.

"What a transformation in the history of the world," commented Edmond Chaix of France, acting president of the permanent association, in addressing the congress. "Continents which once seemed so far apart are now almost neighbors. Speed, conquered at the cost of superhuman efforts, has abolished distance, or at least tends each day to curtail it more and more," he declared. "We, builders of modern roads," he reminded his fellow delegates, "are among the principal factors of this speed, which is a source of economic wealth by facilitating and hastening transportation, by economizing time or rather by employing it to better advantage."

Welcoming addresses were also given by Paul LeGavrian, secretary-general of the permanent association, and Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, secretary-general of the sixth congress. Greetings on behalf of the Latin-American nations were extended by S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador from Brazil; for Czechoslovakia, by Gustav Hermann; for Germany, by Dr. Ulrich Stapenhorst; for Great Britain by Frederick C. Cook; for the Irish Free State, by James Quigley; for Italy, by Dr. Luigi Luiggi; for Japan, by Shinto Fujii; for Norway, by Andreas Baalsrud; for Poland, by Wladyslaw Walonski; for Portugal, by Senhor Morena; for Spain, by Rodriguez Spiteri; for Sweden, by Axel Valsinger, and for Switzerland, by Alexander von Steiger.

Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, chairman of the American organizing commission for the congress, was named president-general of the congress at a meeting of the governing body. E. W. James, chief of the design section of the United States bureau of public roads, was awarded a prize offered by the permanent international commission for the best essay on highway administration, construction and finance. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Germany, probably in about four years, if the present schedule is followed.

First-hand inspection of the machines the United States employs to push roads over mountains, across swamps or through the intricate mazes of city traffic is made possible for the delegates by the international road exposition that the American Road Builders' Association has opened here in conjunction with the congress. Practically a full representation of the diplomatic corps was present at the formal opening of the exhibition.

The exhibits overflow the exhibition hall and lobby of the Washington Auditorium, with booths for heavy equipment arranged along the street in front.

"Since the United States furnishes a large majority of the road-building equipment for the whole world, the foreign delegates will naturally be eager to see the newest products of American manufacturers," according to Charles M. Upham, director of the Road Builders' Association.

Exhibits include tools used in the building of a highway, from the surveying of its location to its final completion and maintenance.

WORK IS CALLED BRITAIN'S NEED —NOT MONEY

(Continued from Page 1)

solutions of international problems which, if not yet finished, must be finished if they were to have peace on earth. Mr. MacDonald concluded: "The system under which we live has broken down, not only in this little island, but everywhere, and the cure is organization which will protect life and property in proper relation to life, which will see to it that when science discovers and invention invents, the class that will be crushed down shall not be the working class but the loafing class."

Labor Extremists Quit Hostility to Cabinet

LLANDUDNO, Wales (AP) — James Maxton, leader of the Independent Labor Party and long one of the most caustic critics of the present Labor minority Government, threw his support today to Ramsay MacDonald in a debate on unemployment at the Labor Party's national conference and urged the Prime Minister to go to the country to seek a majority at the polls.

"We cannot throw the Prime Minister overboard as we did J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal," warned Mr. Maxton.

"If the Prime Minister goes, the Government goes. If the Government goes we've got to start all over again as a mere propaganda organization, to tell people that Socialism is the only hope of the workers.

"We sent the Government into Parliament for the purpose of building a new social order. They are holding the reins today. If they are unable to carry out their policy, it is for them to say so and go to the nation and ask for that power."

Maxton declared that the Labor Government had not been true to itself, giving only lip service to socialism. He asserted that it is the duty of the Socialist Party to go onward toward its goal by constructive Socialism.

"If we are unable to do this," he advised, "let us tell the country freely, fairly and squarely that things which need doing cannot be done at the present time; that we cannot solve the problems as we want to and then let us ask the people to give us a mandate that will equip us with the power to proceed."

An amendment sponsored by the Independent Labor Party, which would have censured Ramsay MacDonald's Government for failure to solve the unemployment problem, was defeated by 1,803,000 proxy votes to 334,000.

LAND LAWS DRAFTED FOR SAMOA CITIZENS

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa (AP) —Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the congressional commission appointed to draft an act for the Government of Samoa, Oct. 6 said the commission had reached complete agreement on the fundamentals of the act, including a provision that laws concerning lands be left to the Fono, or annual chiefs' meeting.

The act, Mr. Bingham said, will specify all citizens of Samoa "shall have equal rights regarding ownership of lands, but that in defining citizenship the Fono shall not discriminate against citizens, whether they are full or part Samoan blood, providing they are otherwise qualified."

Heinen Blimp Back After Initial Trip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY—Capt. Anton Heinen's "baby blimp" having successfully completed its round-trip trial flights between Cape May and Atlantic City, its inventor, who took the controls for the initial trip, declared its performance had "established the safety and practicability of dirigible aircraft."

The airship took off from Cape May at 4:36 p. m. Oct. 4, arriving over the municipal airport here at 5:55 after a 52-mile flight, during which, Captain Heinen said, he had kept it at a "leisurely pace" throughout and maintained a height of between 200 and 400 feet, the motor operating at 1200 revolutions a minute. His wife and 12-year-old daughter, Annalees, and also Sergt. Ralph Quinn, of Langley Field, Va., accompanied Captain Heinen, who is head of the Heinen Aircraft Company, formed to produce the "blimps" on a commercial scale.

Captain Heinen took off from the airport here at 1:47 next morning, arriving at Cape May at 2:38 p. m., less than half the time required for the flight on Oct. 4, when the airship was impeded by a 20-mile wind from the northeast.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

DEPRESSION CAUSES FALL OF MANIU CABINET

Rumanian Opinion Divided as to Expediency of Dictatorship

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The long expected resignation of the Dr. Juliu Maniu Cabinet which took place on Oct. 6 was due mainly to the exaggerated hopes of the people that when the National Peasant coalition came into power it would be able immediately to remedy the serious economic and financial difficulties under which the country was laboring.

Instead of there being improvement, however, world conditions grew worse and dragged Rumania along with them, with the result that Dr. Maniu's popularity suffered an eclipse. Moreover, as so often happens, Dr. Maniu in office found himself unable to carry through the reforms he had advocated when in the opposition. He was forced to compromise where compromise was fatal to his plans.

Even the law decentralizing administration on which his adherents had pinned the largest hopes had to be watered down. Nor could he succeed in obtaining the dismissal of all superfluous state functionaries; while in financial matters, though he was able to float an important international loan, he failed to gain control of the National Bank, which remains under the domination of the old Liberal Party, Dr. Maniu's bitterest opponents.

In these circumstances the country began to look for an alternative to Dr. Maniu. When King Carol came back from his years in exile the people hoped he would put politicians on one side and rule as a dictator. The new King, however, sought to form a coalition Cabinet, comprising men of all parties.

Dr. Maniu, however, was not prepared to share power then. But for several weeks past it has been clear that his Cabinet was doomed. There is a section of Rumanian opinion which urges dictatorship, though most responsible leaders oppose this form of Government. In any case continuance of ordinary party government is believed impossible.

The National Liberal Party is completely disorganized owing to dissensions in its ranks over the attitude toward King Carol, to whom Vintila Bratianu, leader of the Liberals, is traditionally hostile but with whom his nephew, George Bratianu, wants to be friendly. The National Peasant coalition, for some time, has been kept together only by Dr. Maniu. Other parties are now practically nonexistent including General Averescu's People's Party. The solution of the crisis is not expected to be easy or quick but the budget of 1931 has to be drawn up before December, and this will act as a spur to find a new government as soon as possible.

BAUMES LAW CHANGES WILL BE CONSIDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A conference at which it is expected a definite program for revising the Baumes fourth offender laws will be adopted, has been called by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for Oct. 14 in the Executive Chamber.

Caleb H. Baumes, chairman of the State Crime Commission, who is also Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Sam A. Lewisohn, of the State Prison Commission; Dr. James S. Moore, chairman of the new parole board; Dr. Walter N. Thayer, commissioner of correction; George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Governor's Special Advisory Committee on Prison Labor, and members of the legislative committees on Codes and Penal Institutions have been invited to the conference.

September Reports Show Better Sales

EARLY reports on September sales show a distinct trend toward improvement. Two prominent chain stores have just reported that their September sales volume was larger than that of the corresponding month last year.

Firms in the business of retailing apparel also report better buying, induced by cool weather.

Low Buildings Pay New Yorkers Find

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The theory that exorbitant land prices in Manhattan make the erection of huge skyscrapers an economic necessity, was challenged in a report issued by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs on Oct. 5. It holds that low buildings, under certain conditions, may pay a higher percentage of income than high buildings.

While large skyscrapers will bring the greatest profit to their owners in some areas, the report says these areas are much more limited than is generally believed and in many cases lower buildings are economically more desirable.

"Parts of Fifth Avenue have such a high value for retail business and parts of downtown Manhattan for high class banking," it continues, "that, given certain financial conditions, it may be more profitable to use a lot in a form which permits the owner to spend the smallest capital and to obtain the greatest amount of rental space on the lower floors of a building. The circumstances may also be peculiar in regard to the size and shape as well as the situation of the lot. In other cases, however, high buildings are the best investment, for example where land does not have the highest value for stores, where there is a strong demand for office space or hotels, where a large amount of capital is available, and where a lot of adequate size can be assembled."

The report quoted several prominent real estate operators in support of the economy of low buildings on particularly high priced sites.

TUTTLE VIEW DECRIED BY BROOKLYN WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Characterizing their action as a rebuke to the leaders of the Republican Party in New York State, the Brooklyn Women's Constitutional Hoover-Curtis Committee, Inc., passed a resolution Oct. 6 denouncing the stand taken by Charles H. Tuttle, Republican gubernatorial candidate, on prohibition. The resolution states that Mr. Tuttle's declaration that he would, if elected, veto any bill of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is a "high-handed defiance of the will of the people."

Mrs. Ida B. Woodruff, chairman of the meeting, which represented 6000 enrolled members, said the committee was seeking to "pull the Republican Party out of the mire and raise the moral tone by demanding a strict enforcement of the laws of the land."

ECKENER CONFIDENT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Use of helium gas would mark an important step toward the safety of airships, which is the task to be accomplished, said Dr. Hugo Eckener in an interview here regarding the R-101 incident. The Zeppelin Airship Building Company, he continued, will pursue its plans as usual.

SPINNERS TO SET PRICES

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Spinners of American cotton at a meeting, Oct. 7, decided to prepare a plan which will embody compulsory clauses for stabilizing yarn prices.

HITLER DROPS BLUSTER FOR MILD TACTICS

German Industrialists Declared Cool Toward Present Parliamentary System

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—One of the most interesting incidents in the political developments of the last few days was the reception of Adolf Hitler, leader of the German Fascisti, by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor. Herr Hitler, like the other party leaders, visited the Chancellor to inform himself of the Government's financial program.

If anybody had said only a couple of years ago that the Chancellor of the Reich would receive the leader of the Fascist movement who had been preaching the overthrow of the present régime, one would have hesitated to believe it. Even after the elections such an event was scarcely believed possible. Undoubtedly the Fascisti had gained in strength but the Communists, too, had always been a strong party but the Chancellor had usually refused to receive their leaders.

But of late a difference is being made between the "Reds" and the Fascisti in political circles close to the Government. The Communists, it is said, are international, therefore a non-German party, while the Fascisti are styled a German movement. This new definition is being used as the excuse for drawing nearer to the Fascisti.

Hitler Changes Tactics

Herr Hitler, too, since the elections, has suddenly changed from fiercest radicalism to the meekest and mildest behavior, because he now hopes to ride into power with the support of the people instead of against them.

There is also, however another very important reason for Dr. Bruening's reception of Herr Hitler. This is that a number of smaller parties in his Government's coalition would much rather coöperate with the Fascisti who want to abolish democracy and parliamentarism than with the Social Democrats who want to defend this régime. And since Dr. Bruening's Government is in the minority in Parliament he could not risk offending even the smallest group lest he lose its support and opposition be strengthened.

Those groups of his Government who want to fraternize with the Fascisti are the Economic Party, the Conservative Party and a section of the Industrial German People's Party.

Fascist Dictatorship

All now depends upon how much the Social Democrats, in their desire to save parliamentarism are willing to swallow. Leaders of that party very well realize that in the minute they refuse their support of the Government the present minority Cabinet will be forced either to take in Fascisti or establish a non-parliamentary government. The Fascisti declare, however, that a "Bourgoeis Dictatorship" would violate the Constitution and would give them the right to overthrow it and establish a Fascist Dictatorship.

What must be remembered in considering the present German political situation is that good will to protect the present régime is even lacking in certain sections of the government parties.

Parliament Endangered

Dr. Rudolf Hilferding, one of the Social Democratic leaders, recently declared at a meeting of his party that if Dr. Bruening were defeated in Parliament, Dr. Hugenberg may be nominated Chancellor or possibly Dr. Bruening would return, but in each case Parliament would be endangered, or possibly abolished.

In the present circumstances it is the chief task of the Social Democrats to preserve the parliamentary régime and to keep Parliament alive. The Social Democrats, he added, would not lose much if they did not succeed in gaining all their points, but they would lose all, namely, Parliament and democracy, if they pursued an unwise policy.

Opposition among his audience showed him that many in his party reject further concessions to Dr. Bruening as too dangerous for the party. It cannot be denied that employers, with their demand for wage cuts, are by no means making it easier for the Social Democrats to support the Government. But many industrialists seem little interested in maintaining the present democratic parliamentary system. The coming decision regarding new wages for the Berlin metal workers will play an important rôle in this whole question.

Steel Helmets Attacked

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN (AP) — Thirty members of the Steel Helmet organization of former soldiers were attacked Oct. 6 by a Communist crowd and had to take refuge in a synagogue.

The startled congregation at first thought an anti-Semitic raid was in progress, but when they grasped the situation they intervened and saved the veterans by hiding them in a back room until the police arrived. Several of the Steel Helmets were injured.

KRUPP WORKERS TO BE LAID OFF

ESSEN, Ger. (AP)—The Krupp firm announced, Oct. 6, that owing to the unfavorable business outlook it will be necessary to dismiss 2500 employees in November, unless prospects materially improve.

The Krupp plants have been working on short time for several months.

Gleanings by the Roadside

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

FRENCH, German, English and Spanish are official languages at the Sixth International Road Congress here. As a speaker talks his words go to three interpreters, who translate as rapidly as possible into the microphone before them. Wires leading from these are tied up with headsets in certain sections of the room. While those who understand the language being spoken remove their headsets, the other delegates are able to follow the speaker by listening through their receivers.

Three hundred invitations have been issued to delegates to the congress to participate in highway inspection tours sponsored by the Highway Education Board, following the meetings here. The tours have been arranged to afford the delegates an opportunity to acquire first-hand information on construction, maintenance and use of all types of modern highways in the United States.

* * *

As a part of the preliminary organization work of the conference, O. M. Butler, automotive trade commissioner to Latin America, traveled 9000 miles on the southern continent visiting 13 countries in 26 days. He proceeded by plane to Mexico, Central America and Colombia, thence down the west coast of South America and across the Andes to Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

* * *

Women as well as men are interested in better roads in many parts of the earth, it is indicated by the fact that women from 10 foreign countries are delegates attending the sessions here. The largest proportion comes from the United Kingdom which has 13 registered. France stands second with seven, Holland and Czechoslovakia are tied for third with four each, Belgium has three, Germany and Rumania two each and Switzerland and Sweden one each.

* * *

Men charged with leading discussions on various subjects, who would be known as "secretaries" at a wholly American conference, are known as "reporters" at the congress. The first congress met in Paris in 1908 and in 1909 the permanent association was organized. The official language was French and in drawing up the constitution, the committee termed those who make reports to sections of the congress "rapporteurs." The term persists.

* * *

The delegates will pay tribute to George Washington, an early road builder, in an inspection trip over the Washington Memorial Highway, now under construction between the city which bears his name and his home, Mt. Vernon.

One of the delegates is Wilhelm Richard Boecki, who won the world's championship for figure skating at Madison Square Garden last year. When not skating Boecki is a member of the Austrian Association for Highways with headquarters in Vienna and at other odd moments imports and distributes American-made automobiles and tires.

* * *

Edmund Stinnes of Berlin, Germany, well known as the son of Hugo Stinnes, German industrialist and capitalist, is representative of the Society for the Promotion of Automobile Highways at the conference.

* * *

The practice of constructing dirt roads with a high crown in the center, is reversed in Siam, where the edges are 8½ inches higher than the center, according to a report submitted to the Congress by Luang Prinyayogavibulya, chief of the Department of Ways, Bangkok, Siam. If the roads were built with crowns, the surfaces would soon be damaged by torrential rains.

PACKERS TO RENEW MODIFICATION SUIT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representatives of two large packing companies prepared to renew in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Oct. 7 their effort to secure modification of the packers consent decree.

The suit brought by Swift & Co., and Armour & Co., last year to obtain permission for handling other food than meats and for freedom to sell their products direct to consumers and through their own distribution facilities, was scheduled to reach the stage of evidence taking.

MORE MARINES TO NICARAGUA

PANAMA (AP)—The U. S. S. Rochester sailed for Corinto, Nicaragua, Oct. 6 with the last of a force of American sailors and marines who will supervise the Nicaraguan elections.

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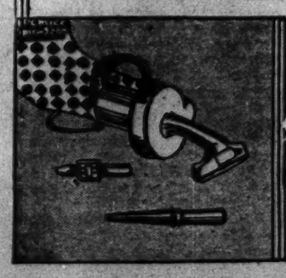

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CHANGE ADVISED IN METHODS OF REHABILITATION

Needs Local as Well as State and Federal Aid, It Is Said

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY—Extension of rehabilitation work among persons incapacitated through industrial mishaps or similar misfortune requires local as well as state and federal cooperation, the National Rehabilitation Association emphasized in its biennial conference opening here Oct. 6.

At present this type of work is mostly administered by state officers, with the budget expenses matched by federal aid. The last Congress voted a three-year extension to the program, now granting about $1,000,000 a year to rehabilitation agencies of 44 states.

Dr. John C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, told the conference that organization of case workers by locality instead of on a strictly statewide basis would tend to centralize aid, reduce criticism of overhead expense, bring the workers closer to the disabled, offer better opportunities for getting local employment for the disabled and arouse in each community a special interest in the problem.

The distribution of the 55,000 persons estimated as annually qualifying for rehabilitation work in the United States is such that one case worker for every community of 100,000 to 300,000 population would handle the work, Dr. Wright explained.

The association adopted resolutions commending the last congress for its appropriation extension but added that a permanent endowment of such work by congressional act would be of inestimable benefit.

In general the association approved the findings relative to rehabilitation of the national advisory committee on education, known as the Wilbur committee. But it disapproved the committee recommendations granting increased freedom to the states in disposal of federal aid funds in future. The present plan of outlining definite uses to which federal aid must be put should continue, the association voted. Else the possibility existed that federal funds might be used by individual states for purposes far afield from the rehabilitation plans of present functioning organizations.

Approval of proposed extension of rehabilitation to include those mentally as well as physically disabled also was given by the conference.

LEGION PARADE THRILLS HUGE BOSTON THRONG

(Continued from Page 1)

of the carriers' faces moved as they strode by.

Then the composite line of the march proper began to assume coherence before the eyes of the observers. Deputations from Alaska, from Canada, from France, from Hawaii, and Italy, Mexico, Panama, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, were followed by the divisions from Arizona and Wyoming; each detachment was set apart in the public eye by some distinguishing costume. Bright smocks, the ten gallon hats and booted and spurred figures of the cattle regions.

War-Time Box Car

The French delegation had its famous box car, fondly known to every Legionnaire as "40 hommes, eight cheveaux," was mounted on a truck and its battered sides and the fading chalk and paint marks that were put upon it in days when men, made desperate by events they found themselves embroiled in, were trying by simple, often serio-comic means, to display a gayety they could not really feel.

The magnificent drum and bugle corps of the Frankfort Post of Philadelphia, Pa., came next in line, brilliant in scarlet coats, and white hats and dark blue trousers side-lined with gilt and black Sam Browne belts.

A gentleman from Arizona, who has heard of Boston's municipal zoo, arrived in town with a collection of gifts for it, and these, displayed in a miniature circus parade of little 18-inch wagons, caused wonder in the crown as snakes and baby gila monsters and frogs and various other folk of the domestic fauna of Arizona appeared before it.

California's Bear

California wore lemon colored sweaters and flannels, and lustily interpreted banners printed with cajolings to the convention to meet in that State in 1931. Parade floats were in this division. The first was an enormous basket of wild flowers. Then a somber visaged black bear came riding by, a little at a loss evidently to explain himself to himself, but to the by-standers he was "Bear in mind Los Angeles in 1931." Overhead aircraft snored but the music of bands had become so fused now that the sound of their motors was reduced to the volume of a cat, snoring politely.

From the Green Mountains of Vermont men came wearing dark green coats and gold striped white trousers. An unusually numerous woman's auxiliary unit marched with the Vermont delegation. In the grandstands everywhere there was a notable settling to the business of looking at the parade.

Part of the Convention success lies in the extent to which it has sold concessions to vendors, and one of the chief sources of such revenue became early apparent in the earnest ministrations of vendors from a popular restaurant chain, who managed to circulate through grandstands without shearing off people's toes, delivering lunches, for a consideration, neatly in paper boxes.

Police Work Well

Last night the Boston police, taxed to the limit by the events of the evening and keeping firmly in mind several cogent comments made by precinct captains at evening roll call, were none too sanguine about traffic conditions for today. Every available man on the force was being required to give up off-hours and such little things as his regular night's (or day's) sleep, and remain on duty. But traffic, at 11 o'clock, when the parade was pretty well underway, and the crowd in downtown streets was pretty nearly a fixed equation, was being handled with extraordinary facility.

Officers were expert at unraveling little difficulties. They were cheerful with those awkward contretemps which are designed, at such times, to take everything a traffic officer has to give. Police Commissioner Hultman, flying about the city unnoticed but vastly noticing, was satisfied with what he found. Superintendent of Police Michael Crowley found his men with their chins distinctly up, doing a good job, notwithstanding lack of sleep and various other inconveniences. The crowd, it was apparent, was not present to create confusion; it was there to look, and to see everything it could. Which was a great blessing to all concerned, as it turned out.

Brilliant Colors

Men and women and children in the crowd who like life for its color found the parade more magnificently satisfying in that respect than almost anything they could remember. Divisions of men in gleaming white, and helmetted in silver or gilt; men in uniforms that ewre marvels of precise black and white; men in a dozen shades of orange borrowed from an August sunset; men in all the shades of blue from the now immortal horizon color of the French chasseurs through stronger blues, near-cobalts and the dark, midnight blue of naval units; men and women in the greens and golds of October in the Vermont hills. And in rose and pink and scarlet and red and crimson.

Children clapped their hands at the sight of rank upon rank of men with doughboy hats of gilt tilted over their eyes, and at the flags that made little shadows glancing against their brilliance.

Delaware, Kentucky, Georgia, Michigan, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah and Virginia did not move until 1 o'clock. New York moved at noon. In the interval, after the other units formed and were ready to move at 9 o'clock the men of these groups had a chance to move about town and see what was going on.

They cheered men they had known in the mud in Flanders and along the Argonne, and yelled from the curbs little things which had a significance between them and none to outsiders who laughed, however, because the men laughed, and it was a good day to laugh, for these men were marching away from war, and a toleration of the idea of war.

"40 'n' 8" Parade Amuses

Boston laughed as it has not laughed in many years at the night parade on Oct. 6 of the "40 'n' 8," fun-making society of the American Legion. Nearly 8000 funsters, variously attired in weird costumes, striking uniforms and the gay, multicolored smocks that are the organization's official uniform, danced and capered along through a throng estimated at nearly a million, while overhead illuminated airplanes indulged in aerial antics.

A real "voiture"—a French box-car used during the war to transport troops, and presented to the society by the French Government, was the outstanding feature of the parade. On the side of the car was the famous inscription from which the society takes its name—Hommes 40, Chevaux 8—40 men and 8 horses. The annual "wreck," or initiation of the order, followed the parade.

At the convention of the society Oct. 6, Charles E. Perry of Kittery Point, Me., was elected "Chef de Chemin de Fer" to succeed E. Snapper Ingram of Los Angeles, present head of the order.

Medals Awarded

At the convention of the Legion Auxiliary, at Symphony Hall, on Oct. 6, the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Legion Auxiliary was presented to Madame Julie Mazaraki, newly elected president of the Fidac Auxiliary, and Miss Moina Michael, of Athens, Ga., who originated the idea of wearing the Flanders poppy in memory of World War victims.

The medal has been awarded only three other times in the history of the organization, having been given Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill and Mrs. George Crossfield of Great Britain.

The remainder of the session was taken up by the reading and accepting of reports, the welcoming of distinguished guests and the receiving of greetings from the heads of other service organizations.

Official activities of the Legion were confined to committee meetings in the State House, following the morning session Oct. 6. Unofficially, however, the Legionnaires were busy enjoying themselves and seeing Boston. Entertainments included band and drill contests on the Common, motorboat and navy cutter races on the Charles River Basin, a football game between Boston College and the Quantico Marines, and a monster aerial pageant.

Fireworks Tea Party

In the evening one of the greatest fireworks displays ever witnessed in Boston was viewed by several thousand spectators at the Charles River Basin. A pyrotechnic Boston Tea Party was the feature of the display.

A resolution proposing that the American Legion go on record in favor of legislation which would permit veterans to realize immediately on the bonus granted them several years ago, rather than wait for the maturity of service certificates as is required now, was filed with the committee on resolutions on Oct. 6. It is understood that the matter will be placed before the convention. William P. Connery of Lynn, Mass., who filed the resolution, declared that this action would bring about improved business conditions by releasing for circulation $2,500,000,000.

A resolution to allow aliens who fought in the Allied armies, other than the American Army, to become members of the Legion, was not accepted by the committee on the constitution.

TEXAS WOMAN POET WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — The annual award of the Poetry Society of Texas for the best collection of verse has been given to Mrs. Hazel Harper Harris of San Antonio. Her book is "Wings of the Morning," taken from the 139th Psalm.

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OPEN EVENINGS

BRITAIN YIELDS TO FREE STATE ON APPEAL ISSUE

Right of Overseas Citizens to Refer to Privy Council Not to Be Insisted On

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has decided that it will not insist on retention of the old-established system whereby every citizen of the empire has an ultimate right of appeal for justice to the King's Privy Council if a dominion wants to abolish it, The Christian Science Monitor learns. The question was brought up by the Irish Free State, which has always objected to its own supreme court not being the final tribunal for Free State citizens.

At the imperial conference of 1926 Kevin O'Higgins, former Free State Minister of Justice, fought hard for the abolition of this custom, but in the end was prevailed on to agree not to press the matter, though he reserved the right to bring it up again at the next conference. Since then the Free State has been involved in several appeals to the Privy Council, one of which—the claim of two civil servants for increased pension—resulted in a decision which aroused the fierce antagonism of southern Ireland since it compelled the Free State to pay a higher rate than the British treasury does to Irish officials who retired before the Free State became a Dominion.

The threat to change the judgment by legislation in the Dail Eireann failed, in view of Mr. O'Higgins' promise of 1926. Since then Patrick McGilligan, Minister of External Affairs, has been desirous of getting the matter reopened as soon as possible. A change in the existing procedure involves amending the Irish Constitution, which contains a clause to the effect that "nothing shall impair the right of any person to petition His Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council, or the right of His Majesty to grant such leave." Since the Irish Constitution was confirmed by acts of Parliament, both in Westminster and Dublin, the decision of the Labor cabinet to permit a change in the established procedure will involve legislation in the British Parliament when extremely vocal protests are likely to be raised by a strong section of the Conservative opposition.

The particular difficulty which arises in the case of Ireland is the fact that, in addition to ordinary law suits, there is also the possibility of other cases arising, like civil servants' pensions, which involve mutual obligations between Britain and the Free State under the Irish treaty of 1921.

It is expected, however, that special arrangements will be made for these in the constitution of the new empire tribunal for interstate disputes, which is also under consideration by the present conference.

The Prime Minister has now concluded a preliminary investigation into constitutional problems, the contentious aspects of which are being sifted by a special committee under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor. They make a formidable list on paper and range from the right of the King to disallow dominion legislation on advice of the British Government, to the question who shall issue exequaturs to foreign consuls in dominions. Other subjects are a new empire tribunal, the tendering of advice to the King on the appointment of Governor-Generals, the position of High Commissioners, the question of nationality, including the position of women who have married foreigners, the form of commercial treaties, right of appeal to the Privy Council.

ROOF OF 10,000 B. C. FOUND IN ANATOLIA

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—The fifth Anatolian expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago left for home Oct. 7 after a successful archæological summer.

The expedition, led by Dr. Hans Henning van der Osten and Richard Martin of Chicago, reached the deepest level of Asia Minor's buried history yet disclosed by archæologists.

The greatest achievement was the discovery of a neolithic level at Alishar, about 80 feet below the top of an ancient citadel, where was bared a fragment of a wooden roof dating at least to 10,000 B. C.

As the expedition left for the United States it carried the Turkish Government's first archæological loan to any foreigners. The Government gave every assistance to the expedition, largely because of the interest of Mustapha Kemal, the Ghazi, in Hittite research.

Chengchow Taken, Nanking Announces

NANKING, China (AP)—Nationalist Government military headquarters on Oct. 7 stated its forces under President Chiang Kai-shek had captured Chengchow from the Northern rebel troops commanded by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

Although the statement was not verified it was regarded as probably true. If so, it no doubt means the end of the present civil war.

Chengchow, important railroad city in northern Honan Province, was the headquarters of General Feng, who for weeks had held his ground against many determined Nationalist attacks.

The Government announcement said Nationalist forces also had taken Konanfu, 50 miles west of Chengchow on the Haichow-Tungkwan Railway. General Feng was reported retreating with a majority of his 100,000 soldiers to a point north of the Yellow River.

An end to the present conflict has been expected ever since the recent intervention of Manchuria, when its troops occupied Peiping and Tientsin, forcing the retirement of Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shanshi Province, from the revolutionary picture. Yen and General Feng were the principals in the Northern rebel movement.

After Yen's withdrawal General Feng continued to hold his ground in northern Honan despite an announcement by President Chiang that the rebel general had expressed a desire to retire and surrender his army to the Nationalists whom he had been fighting.

TOKYO (AP)—A Rengo news agency dispatch from Seoul Oct. 7 said 130 Japanese police had been sent across the Korean border into the Chientao district of Kirin Province, Manchuria, after a clash there between Japanese and Chinese police in which two Japanese were killed and one seriously wounded.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States gunboat Panay was fired on early Oct. 7 by Chinese on the right bank of the Yangtse River, two miles below Havoc Rocks Beacon.

DEEP SEA CHANNEL NEARS COMPLETION

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The port of Philadelphia is now accessible to 90 per cent of the water-borne commerce of the world, according to Col. Earl I. Brown, United States Army engineer for this district, who has just announced that a 35-ft. channel, 800 ft. wide has practically been completed after nearly 20 years' work and the expenditure of $40,000,000.

Four large sea-going suction dredges and four other dredges have been at work on the project almost without interruption since the close of the World War. During this time thousands of tons of earth and rock have been removed from the channel, leaving only a small ledge of rock within the city limits to be removed. Maintenance cost will be reduced by about half by the building of dykes causing the currents to wash out silt deposits brought down from the upper reaches of the Delaware. The distance of the channel from the port limits to the sea is 62½ miles and the 35-ft. depth is at mean low tide. While the width is 800 ft. in the straight sections of this distance, it increases to 12,000 feet at bulk head bar shoals and at bends in the river.

Dumping by Russia Laid to Credit Need

LONDON (AP)—The Times editorially on Oct. 7 said that Russian dumping of grain on European markets was "clearly due first and foremost to desperate need of the Soviet Government for credits to finance their five-year industrialization plan."

"While there is no wish to interfere," the editorial continued, "with development of legitimate Russian trade, it is intolerable that British markets should be disorganized to the detriment of British producers, both in the dominions and in Britain, by dumping of the kind to which the Soviet is resorting to save its five-year plan."

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The importation of Russian coal into Canada was the subject of lengthy discussion, Oct. 6, by the Dominion Cabinet.

It was understood that no decision was reached, but that action would be forthcoming in the near future. Since the Soviet Republic is not a signatory to the Versailles Treaty, Canada may adopt a complete embargo against Russian products or invoke regulatory measures controlling their importation.

Child Labor Laws in League Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Prohibiting of all-night work for women and children in industry and limiting of day work to 10 hours are the main features of the legislative program which the North Carolina League of Women Voters will endeavor to push through when the State Legislature meets, according to Miss Elsie Raddick of Raleigh, president.

Addressing the Mecklenburg County chapter, Miss Raddick outlined other planks in the league's platform. They include no exemption to children who have completed the fourth grade from the law which establishes the working hours of a child under 16 years of age to eight hours daily and a 48-hour week; a requirement that all children under 16 years shall complete the sixth grade before leaving school for work; regulations for the employment of children engaged in dangerous trades; a permanent registration law and a guarantee of the equality of a woman's property rights with those of her husband.

TAIL WAGGERS CLUB MAKES 3 AWARDS

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Three new figures have made their appearance in the canine hall of fame. They are known as Cognac, Peggy and Buster. Their elevation to this high rank in dogdom is due to credit for having saved 20 lives.

The honors were bestowed by the World League for Dog Welfare, and presented by Warren Gould, executive secretary of the Tail Waggers Club of America, which is affiliated with the World League.

Mr. Gould told the gathering that Cognac, who is owned by Mrs. Albert Miller of Merchantville, N. J., was born under fire in the trenches of France in 1917. He boasts of service stripes won with an Italian ambulance unit in mountain fighting and on the Piave River. He is credited with finding 15 wounded soldiers under shell fire and leading stretcher bearers to them.

Peggy woke Mr. and Mrs. William Ketler of Camden, N. J., just in time to save them from escaping gas, and Buster on two occasions was said by Mr. Gould to have saved his master, M. S. Kitts, also of Camden.

EDUCATION PARLEY PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A conference on "Character Education" will be held here, Nov. 7, 8 and 9, under auspices of the Bureau of Character Education Research, affiliated with the Connecticut State Board of Education and assisted by the Yale School of Education, it has been announced.

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Pershing Urges Men of Legion to Obey Laws They Fought For

General, Chief Speaker at Bodenhamer Dinner, Declares Obligations Just as Binding Now as They Were a Decade Ago

Gen. John J. Pershing, who, now that Maréchal Foch has passed, is the only honorary commander of the American Legion, carried some several hundred fellow members of the American Legion back last evening in sober reflection to days during which he and they had served together in France and urgently recommended strict law observance as the chief obligation laid upon them all by their memories of that service.

The occasion was the dinner given at the Hotel Statler by Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, retiring National Commander of the Legion. General Pershing was chief speaker. The men present were representative Legionnaires, together with some non-Legion members who represent the business and professional interest of Boston that have made the success of the 1930 convention, and the dinner was the national commander's gesture of appreciation to them.

Outside the hotel the atmosphere was shot through with reverberations of the "40 and 8" parade. The sky was lit with a brilliant moon, its brilliance dared every now and again by flaming streaks that were airplanes with augmented sets of riding lights.

Serious Note Interjected

The streets were jammed with cheering crowds; grandstands were filled; bands gave up great bursts of music and the pattern of sound reached insistently at intervals into the hotel ballroom where the short, simple and eminently dignified program of after-dinner speeches reflected the more serious side of the momentous events which have bound men into the American Legion.

General Pershing was not in uniform. Across the left breast of his dress clothes he wore a little glittering array of foreign ribbons. Scarlet and blue and gold and ivory and green. Three seats away sat General Gouraud, the great French soldier. A worn man with gravely sharp blue eyes, a mask to hide things the scene recalled to him. His voice has not been heard in Boston except in informal conversation. Men in the gathering hoped that at this dinner he would speak. When his name was spoken they cheered him with emotion and he sat gazing at them, a man who has seen too much to react quickly to the beating together of hands.

Governor Allen of Massachusetts spoke, and Mayor Curley, the latter perhaps at his most characteristically brilliant self. And Major Bodenhamer put a deal of meaning into his simple introducing of "Legionnaire Jack Pershing."

Duty of Soldier and Citizen

"These occasions permit me to renew old acquaintance . . ." General Pershing began, in a voice that was leisurely, but which incisively clipped the words. "It was an exceptional privilege to bear arms in such a cause. The soldier went to war not to gratify personal ambition but, deliberately, to serve humanity. He was tempted by no lure of gain or profit.

"In view of the unique position held by ex-service men, the duties that fall to their lot as citizens are peculiarly obligatory. These duties are as binding today as during those days of consecrated service, the same lofty spirit should inspire their fulfillment.

"There are enemies to overcome in peace as well as in war. They include those who would exploit the Government for individual profit; the criminal class which defies our laws, and that other class which is against all Government. It is the duty of every loyal citizen actively to combat these evil forces with all his energy."

The General spoke from small pieces of paper held up-edged to the light. Little beams of light from crystal chandeliers played on the silken symbols of distinguished honors from foreign governments that stood in clear color against his dark coat.

Must Stand for Right

"Our responsibilities as citizens are pressing. . . . We must examine, from time to time, the reasons why they are so pressing. Through our forefathers we are joint heirs to the greatest government on earth. Gladstone spoke of the American Constitution as 'The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.'

"We must not forget the injunction that lies at the root of the first declaration of the Constitution. 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"Ex-service men must stand up courageously and fearlessly for everything sacred in our institutions. No man or woman can fulfill the obligations of citizenship who remains passive regarding the enforcement of law. None can fulfill those obligations and remain disinterested in the relations existing between this Government and other governments of the earth. None should rest with easy conscience without promoting the cause of good government. We progress only by our own efforts. America will continue to move forward under the inspired leadership of her best citizens in whose front ranks will ever be found the Legion of Veterans."

'Monday, Wash Day' Leaving Calendar

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — "Monday, wash day," is rapidly disappearing in the United States. The entrance of women into industry, business and the professions in increasing numbers has necessitated the removal in part of the old domestic duties—sewing, baking, washing—from the home.

This is the conclusion reached by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor in a survey that revealed that the number of power laundries in the country in 1927 was 5962, more than double the number in 1909. From primarily a shirt, collar and flatwork industry, the laundries have kept pace with the growing demands of the housewife through the wet-wash, rough-dry and finished family services, the bureau finds.

Still, the laundry industry remains of primary importance to women, it points out, for it is becoming one of the major women-employing industries of the country, with two thirds of its operatives women. "Apparently there is no type of laundry work that women cannot do," the bureau finds.

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MANY EUROPEANS AT SPRINGFIELD WORLD COLLEGE

Pole Says He Finds Liquor Conditions Better in United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—European countries are well represented in the student body of American International College this year, and the proportion of college and gymnasium graduates is larger than usual. Twenty-two nationalities are included. The largest foreign group is composed of Russians, with Italians the second largest. Out of 71 accredited to the United States, 34 are of foreign parentage.

One of the notable new students is Tadencz Olpinski of Cracow, Poland, who has come here to take the social work course. As European secretary of the World Student Federation Against Alcoholism, Mr. Olpinski in the last two years has made observations in 13 countries in relation to the liquor traffic. Since coming to this country a year ago he has continued his investigation in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and other large American cities, including New York, in order to estimate the results of prohibition.

"I am convinced," he says, "that, bad as the liquor situation is in some parts of the United States, it is better than it is in the Old World. The injurious and demoralizing effects of the use of alcohol are less in evidence here. It is felt by the leaders of the organization I represent that the success of the campaign against alcoholism in other countries depends in no small degree on the outcome of prohibition here. If the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed it would give a moral setback to the temperance movement abroad."

For five years, before assuming his present duties, Mr. Olpinski was secretary of the Central League of Youth Against Alcoholism, in Cracow. He expresses satisfaction over the rapid growth of this branch of the youth movement in Europe. In New York he has paid his way by his work on the Polish National Courier. At the end of this college year he will return to Europe to continue his work on social lines.

Many of the foreign students came here to acquire a working knowledge of English. Alexander Germanoff, who has come from Kharkov in south Russia, is the son of an engineer in the shipbuilding industry. He has an ambition to succeed along technical lines. Andrew Herenchak, a Russian boy, was born in Pennsylvania, but for the last year and a half has lived in south Russia. He is eager for a college education.

Miss Luigia Bignotti is a graduate of a normal school in Milan, and has been a teacher in Brescia. On completing her English course here she will resume her teaching work in Italy, where she finds a knowledge of English a big advantage.

Three Russians, Serge Demidoff, Michael Muzuroff and Dimitry Kopatzinsky, who have been working for a large aircraft corporation near Bridgeport, Conn., have come to study English. The same purpose animates Basil Birukoff, who enters the college at the age of 45. Miss Eugenia Taracouzia, another English student, was a teacher in Russia.

Mrs. Edelmira Hendee, formerly a teacher in Peru and a graduate of the normal school in Iquitos, is improving her knowledge of English in order that she may teach in this country.

In the Latin-American group are two graduates of the law department of the University of Havana, Jorge Muscaro and Genaro Suarez. Muscaro's father was formerly Governor of Santiago de Cuba and formerly Cuban Ambassador to Mexico. He seeks a knowledge of English in order to practice his profession among the American elements in Cuba. He is going from here to Harvard University.

REBEL LEADERS PLAN MOVE ON RIO DE JANEIRO

(Continued from Page 1)

Minas Geraes, Ceara, Pernambuco, Piauly and Rio Grande do Norte before beginning operations against the capital.

Getulio Vargas, President of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and defeated candidate for the national Presidency in the elections, has delegated the responsibilities of his state office to Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of the Interior, and will take personal command of the southern revolutionary armies.

The newspaper Republicano at Santa Ana da Livramento said Oct. 7 that radiograms from the front had announced arrival of the insurgent vanguard at the borders of the state of Sao Paulo, not far from where federal troops are gathering for defense of the important city. Troops from Santa Catharina and Parana were reported assembling with the insurgents for the invasion of Sao Paulo.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Government, faced with a growing revolutionary movement in both the south and the north, announced it would call out Oct. 7 the first and second classes of army reserves.

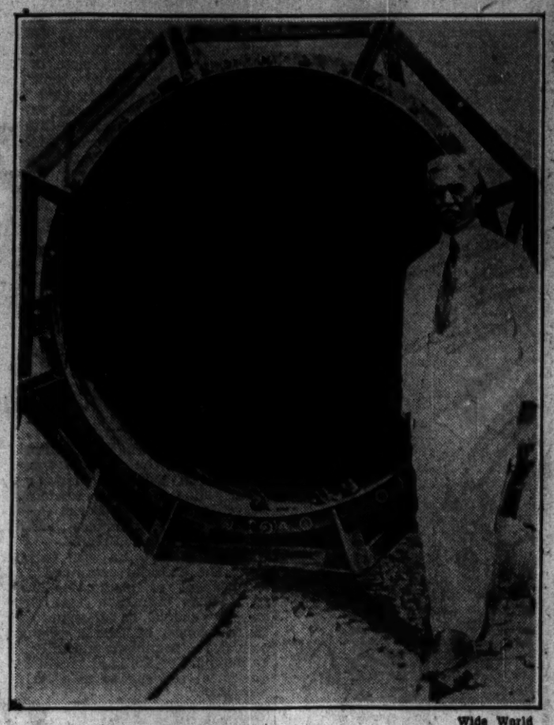
All foodstuffs have been requisitioned by the Federal Government in the capital city. Authorities alleged that retail merchants were charging excessive prices for their wares owing to communications with the state of Minas Geraes being interrupted.

Although official news was scant, it was known Oct. 7 that federal forces are marching slowly toward Minas Geraes, but their progress is delayed because of the many bridges and track which have been destroyed along the Central Railway.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—Confirmation of reports that the Brazilian revolution had spread to the state of Para was received Oct. 7 in a message sent the Pan-American Airways by its field manager in the city of Para, John C. Nash.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The confidence of the Brazilian Government that it will speedily down the revolutionary movement was expressed Oct. 7 in messages arriving here from Rio de Janeiro.

Water Goes In—Power Comes Out



Wide World

Prof. Georges Claude, French Physicist, at the Intake End of His Sea Power Tube, Just Before It Was Lowered Into the Sea.

HARVARD ENTERTAINS VISITING ENGLISHMEN

A group of five Englishmen headed by Sir Giles G. Scott, Associate of the Royal Academy and Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is making a tour of prominent libraries in the United States, studying them from all points of view, and is at present visiting Widener Library, Harvard University.

Sir Giles and Lady Scott are guests of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, during their stay in Cambridge. During the coming week a similar visit will be made by a group from Oxford.

BOARD IN BROOKLINE SEEKS SCHOOL VOTE

The Brookline School Committee voted Oct. 6 to ask for a special town meeting with a warrant calling for the purchase of Dr. Harvey D. Cushing's lot for $150,000 on which to build a new Lincoln school.

It also was voted to take the Searle lot by right of eminent domain, to appropriate $15,000 for plans and specifications, $285,000 for the new school building, and $2500 for alterations and repairs on the present Lincoln school. It is thought the meeting will be held two weeks hence.

5000 SEATS SAVED FOR DRY GATHERING

Five thousand seats for the prohibition rally at the Boston Garden Oct. 19, have been set aside for those who have not made reservations, it was stated after the executive committee meeting of the Massachusetts Prohibition Loyalty League Oct. 6.

Music during the rally will be furnished by the American Legion band of Weymouth, Mass., and singing by a chorus of 1000 voices. Clarence De Mar, well-known Marathon runner, has accepted an invitation to speak.

RUSSIAN BELLS FOR HARVARD

A carillon of 21 bells, purchased for Harvard College, to hang in Lowell House tower, has reached Cambridge, and it is hoped that it will be in place by Oct. 20. The bells are of Russian make, bronze, and 25 tons in weight, to be played either by clockwork or finger keys.

GENERAL FOOTE RESIGNS

The resignation of Maj.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote as commander of the Twenty-Sixth Division is in the hands of Gov. Frank G. Allen and will probably take effect late in October, it is learned at the State House. The Governor is said to be considering a choice for General Foote's successor, to be announced later.

VIOLETS THINK IT'S SPRING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — Although spring is far behind, violets are blooming in West Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Emil G. Petzner was surprised to find six in bloom on her lawn. She also discovered a few dandelion blossoms, which had as little regard for the calendar.

NEW AREA HEAD COMING

Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, the new commander of the First Corps Area will arrive at the army base Oct. 8 and assume command, relieving Brig.-Gen. Meriwether L. Walker.

COST INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT WARNED AGAINST

Manufacturers' Group Is Told to Study Effect on Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fifteen years ago one-fourteenth of the national income was devoted to the purposes of government, but today the proportion is one-seventh, according to James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, who addressed the annual meeting here on Oct. 7. This means that unless the tendency of the Government to absorb private functions is checked, it soon will consume one-fifth of the national income, he declared. He urged the members to take the time to study carefully the effect of acts of Congress upon the nation's business.

An era of world enterprise scarce dreamed of before the war, comparable to the expansion of colonization and commerce that followed the advent of the locomotive and railroad almost a century ago, but far greater in degree, is envisaged as the result of the enormous development of the automobile and airplane by the trade committee of the association. Its report was made at the meeting, Oct. 6.

In this development the United States is prepared to take, and already is taking, a leading part, the committee says. For the development of automotive industries the world is drawing upon American financial resources, manufacturing proficiency and engineering skill, the report declares.

The individual development of the worker to save money and protect his own non-productive periods against poverty, rather than rely upon "paternalistic" governmental measures, was strongly urged by the Employment Relations Committee of the organization.

It urged that all manufacturing employers should consider carefully the employment assurance and unemployment relief plans now operating in many industrial establishments in order to determine if any could be adopted to their particular plant conditions, and summarized four types of plans now operative. They were those of the General Electric Company, Procter & Gamble, Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and the Fond du Lac collective plan.

The open shop committee, reported that 28 per cent of the construction industry of the country in 1929 was on the open-shop basis, that 100 per cent of the anthracite industry was unionized, while 80 per cent of the bituminous fields were on a non-union basis, and that 53 per cent of the daily newspapers have union composing rooms.

The transportation committee asked that a five-year average be taken as a basis for application of the "recapture clause" of the transportation act, which requires paying to the Government 50 per cent of the net profits of railways beyond the stipulated fair return in any one year.

LIGHT GENERATED BY TEMPERATURE EXTREMES IN SEA

Professor Claude Successful in Thermo-Hydraulic Test in Cuba

MATANZAS, Cuba. (AP) — Prof. Georges Claude, French natural scientist and engineer, put nature to work here Oct. 6 and kept 40 500-watt electric lamps burning for more than half an hour.

The feat culminated five years of constant and unremitting effort and expenditure of about $2,000,000 of his own money to finance a project for utilizing thermal differences in surface water from the Gulf Stream and water from 1800 feet below the surface to generate steam, run a turbine, drive a dynamo and generate the electricity to light the lamps.

A gathering of engineers and natural scientists saw the demonstration staged by Professor Claude in his laboratory. He received with calm a chorus of congratulations on his achievement, many of them from persons who in the last few years had declared his plan impracticable. Some said afterwards the experiments conceivably would revolutionize the entire field of industrial power methods.

Professor Claude first pumped warm water from the surface of Matanzas Bay, and then, through a mile-long tube sunk 1800 feet below the surface of the sea, from the depths. The warm surface water was submitted to a vacuum and became steam, finally of sufficient power to turn the turbine.

From the turbine the steam was sent into a tank where the cold water condensed it, forming a new vacuum in which new steam could be generated as soon as the first vacuum was exhausted, the alternate process to be kept up indefinitely.

As the turbine gathered speed and finally attained several thousand revolutions a minute it turned a dynamo and the electric lights began to glimmer and then to burn brightly. The experiment was kept up long enough to convince even the most skeptical of the success of the generative methods.

The only energy extraneous to the process itself used by Professor Claude was in keeping going the pumps which brought him warm and cold sea water. Skeptics have expressed doubt that he will be able to drive the pumps with the power he generates and still have enough left over for any practical purpose.

He said that he would work for some time longer to increase the efficiency of his contrivance before going to Europe for a short while. Returning he will construct a larger plant somewhere on the coast of Cuba.

SALVAGED TEXTBOOKS SAVE SCHOOLS $30,000

Appointments were approved, leave of absence granted, and finances examined at the meeting on Oct. 6 of the Boston School Committee, with Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager, reporting a saving of $30,000 from salvaged textbooks.

The financial statement, dated Sept. 30, submitted to the committee, showed that $11,214,317.87 had been expended on maintenance; $985,634.12 on alterations and repairs, and $1,677,167.37 for lands, plans and construction of school buildings. Total expenditures for the first nine drafts of 1930, exclusive of interest and sinking fund, amounted to $13,877,169.36.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS ON INSPECTION TOUR

Thirty-one New England industrial leaders opened a week's tour of industrial plants in the East and middle West, Oct. 7, the New England Council announced. The first visit was to the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York and the last inspection will be at the National Canners' Laboratory in Washington, Oct. 15.

The tour includes visits to the General Electric Company plant in Schenectady, General Motors plants in Detroit, the Government Aircraft Laboratories in Dayton, O.; the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, and the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. Organized by the National Research Council, its purpose is to instruct industrial heads in the successful application of modern research methods to industry.

Boston Customs Duties Reported Up in September

That business in New England is improving is indicated by the increase in the amount of duties being paid to the Government for imports that are subject to the tariff. Figures compiled for W. W Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, considered a criterion or barometer of business in this section, show substantial gains in September.

During July importers paid duty at Boston totaling $1,538,773. In August the amount grew to $1,563,170 and in September to $2,165,327.

Imports of wool, wool waste and other commodities, upon which duty is high, have been of small proportions during the past three months, the increase in duties being traceable to a widely diversified list of raw materials and commodities, which shipping men say augurs well for business improvement.

JOSEPH WARREN K. T.S HONOR A. W. GODFREY

A. W. Godfrey, a past commander of Joseph Warren Commandery, No. 26, K. T., received a service jewel presented by members of the drill squad of that organization in token of 22 years of faithful service, at the installation of officers in the Roxbury Masonic Temple, Oct. 6.

Mr. Godfrey spent many years in the drill squad and for a long time had charge of the military tactics of that group. After serving in the various stations of the Commandery and becoming a past commander, he continued active and served in every possible way. At the installation ceremonies Elmer W. Stevens of Roslindale was inducted into office as commander.

MAINE TO STUDY RECREATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—How Maine can best take advantage of its recreational business, not only during the tourist season but throughout the 12 months of the year, will be the general subject to be considered at the Third Annual Maine Economic Conference scheduled for Nov. 7 at Elks Hall, Waterville, under auspices of the Maine Development Commission and the Waterville Chamber of Commerce.

'Waterton' Vies With Dorchester in Building—Church Rises First

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

WATERTON, Oct. 4, 1630—This Plantation is vying with Dorchester in progressiveness. Although the latter began "setting downe" several weeks earlier, building operations here have been rapid, under the direction of Sir Richard Saltonstall whose enthusiasm has inspired every settler. At the first meeting of the Court of Assistants, on Aug. 23, provision was made for the housing and maintenance of the ministers; and Sir Richard gave assurance that he would provide a house for Rev. George Phillips at this Plantation. This house stands complete, and a meeting-house is well advanced toward completion.

The "gathering" of a church here, and the ability of Mr. Phillips as an interpreter of Bible truth, have been described as follows: "Mr. Phillips, with several gentlemen and other Christians, having chosen a place upon Charles River for a town, they resolved that they would combine into a church fellowship as their first work, and build the house of God before they should build many houses for themselves. Thus they sought, first, the kingdom of God. And, indeed, Mr. Phillips being better acquainted with the true church discipline than most of the ministers that came with him into the country, their proceedings about the gathering and ordering of a church were methodical enough, though not made in all things a pattern for all the rest. Upon a day set apart for solemn fasting and prayer, they entered into a holy covenant. About forty men, whereof the first was that excellent Knight Sir Richard Salstonstall, then subscribed the covenant, in order unto their coalescence into a church-estate; which was one of the first ecclesiastical transactions of this nature managed in the Colony.

"A church of believers being thus gathered, this reverend man continued among them, faithfully discharging the duties of his ministry to the flock whereof he was made the overseer, and as a faithful steward giving to every one their meat in due season. Herein he demonstrated himself to be a real divine, but not in anything more than in his most intimate acquaintance with the divine oracles of the Scripture. He had so thoroughly perused and pondered them that he was able on the sudden to turn to any text without the help of concordances; and they were so much his delight that, as it has been by some of his family affirmed, he read over the whole Bible six times every year; nevertheless he did use to say that every time he read the Bible he observed or collected something which he never did before.

"Among memorable students in the Scripture, Mr. Phillips deserves to have some remembrance; who was fully of the opinion expressed by Luther, 'If the letters of Princes are to be read three times over, surely then God's letters—as Gregory calls the Scriptures—are to be read seven times thrice, yea, seventy times seven, and, if it could be, a thousand times over.' And he might say with Ridley, giving an account of how much of the Bible he had learnt by heart, 'Though in time a great part of the study departed from me, yet the sweet smell therof, I trust, I shall carry with me to Heaven.' Indeed, being well skilled in the original tongues, he could see further into the Scriptures than most other men; and thereby being made wise unto salvation, he also became a man of God, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

"Hence, also, he became an able disputant, and ready upon all occasions to maintain what he delivered from the word of God, for which cause his hearers counted him 'the irrefragable Doctor,' though he were so humble and modest as to be very averse unto disputation, until driven thereto by extream necessity. One of his hearers, after some conference with him about infant baptism and several points of church discipline, obtained a copy of the arguments in writing for his further satisfaction.

"His ministry was blessed for the conversion of many unto God, and for the edification and confirmation of many that were converted. He was not only in public, but in private also, very full of holy discourse on all occasions. Especially on the Lord's day at noon, the time intervening between the two exercises, he would spend in conferring with such of his good people as resorted unto his house, at such a rate as marvelously ministered grace unto his hearers, he not wanting any time then, as it seems, for further preparations, than what he had aforehand made, for the publick sermon of the afternoon."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Legion activities: States dinner, American Legion Auxiliary, Symphony Hall, 7; Parade of the Wooden Soldiers, Copley Square, 9; Forty and Eight—Eight and Forty banquet, Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 11:30; Carnival, night-block dancing, Copley Square, 8; Dinner 303d Field Artillery, Parlor A; dinner, 39th Engineers, Parlor B, Statler Hotel; open house, Roxbury Post of the American Legion, 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury; Boston Navy Yard open all week, ships open for inspection, 9 to 4; 101st Engineers dinner, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:30; and reunion, Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, 7.

Y. M. C. A., (Huntington Ave. Division): Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7.

West Roxbury Community: Supper, Evening Alliance, West Roxbury Inn, followed by meeting, Parish House, 6:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Recital for pianoforte and organ, Harold Schwab '28, Jordan Hall, 8:15, opening concert of series.

Guest night, Home Club, East Boston, Unitarian Church, 7:45.

Tercentenary celebration: Boston exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, open to the general public, until 10, through Oct. 10.

Theaters

Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

American Legion Activities: National Historian's breakfast, to Department Chaplains and Historians, University Club, 8:30; Band and drill team contests, Baseball field, Boston Common, 9; Drum corps contests, Braves Field, 9; Harbor trip and clambake, Nantasket Beach, 10; Naval demonstration and tribute to "Old Ironsides," (Constitution), Boston harbor, 3; Legion Air Meet: Aerial parade over city, 1; demonstration over harbor as tribute to "Old Ironsides"; exhibition flying 4:30; parachute drop, 5:20.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, American Federation of Labor, ballroom; luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor C; luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Alvin M. Owsley, speaker, Georgian Room, 12:15.

Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Miss Schacht 11.

Reception, formal opening of new headquarters of Junior League, Marlboro Street.

Two piano recital, by Marion Dermon and Cecilia Patterson, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue.

Meeting, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Frank E. Bridgman, speaker, 9 Ashburton Place, 3:30.

First of Gloucester Fisherman's races, Gloucester, all day.

Harvard University: "Recent Work on the Motions of the Stars," Mr. B. J. Bok, Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

Tercentenary celebration: Boston Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Historical talking film, "Three Centuries of Massachusetts," five showings, Old South Meeting House, begins 2; exhibition of the original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter, Archives Division, Room 438, 9 to 5; Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Fillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, , Cambridge — Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Iraq; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—9 to 5, weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Marking the Legion Convention, miniature display of a section of the Legion parade past a faithful miniature model of the Massachusetts State House. Soldier dolls. Weapons. For Fire Prevention Week special exhibit of woodsmanship and proper fire building and extinction. Stuffed mammals, insects, sea life, shells, minerals and displays of life in foreign lands.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 550 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters. Through Oct. 11.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, incldng complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Leon Bonnet and John Enser. Water colors by Albert Gold and Koren de Hootarian. Through Oct. 11.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds; slight change in humidity and forest fire hazards.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; not quite so cool in western Massachusetts; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness; fresh northeast winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; fresh northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 7	Max. Oct. 6		8 a.m. Oct. 7	Max. Oct. 6
Albany	49	72	Los Angeles	68	92
Atlantic City	62	64	Memphis	70	72
Boston	48	68	Montreal	44	64
Buffalo	68	70	Nantucket	52	68
Calgary	36		New Orleans	76	84
Charleston	64	74	New York	58	72
Chicago	60	68	Philadelphia	56	74
Denver	50	64	Pittsburgh	50	74
Des Moines	56	62	Portland, Me.	48	66
Eastport	50	54	Portland, Ore.	60	68
Galveston	70	84	San Francisco	60	92
Hatteras	66	70	St. Louis	60	70
Helena	50	56	St. Paul	54	66
Jacksonville	70	78	Seattle	58	60
Kansas City	56	60	Tampa	72	84
			Washington	48	74

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:06 p. m.; Wednesday 11:21 a. m. Height of Tides: 9.6ft.; 10ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:47 p. m.

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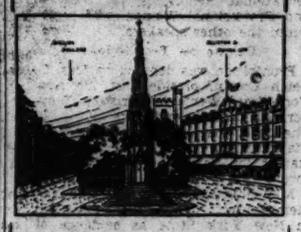

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ECONOMIC TREND OPENS NEW FIELD TO OLDER WOMAN

Developing Lines of Work to Help Others Advised at New York Show

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present economic situation in the United States sets up a demand for the services of the mature woman, declared Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor of New York State, at the opening ceremonies Oct. 6 of the ninth annual exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, which will continue to Oct 11 at the Hotel Astor.

Surrounded by evidence of the success of women in several hundred different types of occupations Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the show, and a group of distinguished guests to aid her on the opening evening stopped to consider what might be done for the unemployed women of 40 plus.

A commission appointed by the exposition has reported that the younger woman trips jauntily in at the open door of business and industry, while that same door is slammed in the face of the mature women who finds herself in need of occupation for idle hours or the money which her efforts would bring.

But this exclusion need apply only to work on machines in shops and factories, Mrs. Roosevelt declared in her speech, while the mature woman with a fairly good education and imagination and ability to use that education has a big job waiting for her—to find positions for the workers whom the development of machinery is gradually throwing out of employment.

Ways to Help Others

"At 20, one has health, energy and a hopeful spirit," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "but the young woman has lack of experience and lack of vision. At 40, one should be thinking not only of employment for oneself but of ways in which one may be occupied remuneratively if necessary but always with the great object of doing some constructive work which will give occupation to other people.

"We are going through a period of readjustment in the economic situation throughout the world with consequent hardships for many people. The job of the woman of 40 should be to help these people. This may mean creating new desires in a great many people and it may mean new types of education and new arts and new industries, but it seems to me that there is an unlimited field in which the imagination may roam in trying to solve this problem."

Mrs. Roosevelt is an exhibitor in the show as one of four women partners in the ValKill Industries which employs country people in the making of reproductions of old furniture.

Women are now in all but 35 of the recognized list of 500 occupations, Miss Marion H. McClench, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, stated and she declared that within the next 50 years women whose time and energy have been released from household cares by the development of labor-saving devices will turn their attention to "other forms of activity for which their recognition of detail, their spirit of service, their tact and ingenuity unquestionably make them unusually well qualified." The show is a meeting place for women of all lands and depicts world progress, said Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, who introduced the other speakers.

Debate on Prohibition

Prohibition was debated by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. John S. Sheppard, chairman of the New York State Division of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

Mrs. Sheppard declared that 65,000 members have joined her organization in New York State as evidence of their conviction that prohibition does not work and their intention to put their intelligence at work to obtain some other solution for the problem of liquor.

Mrs. Colvin stated that her group always has advocated total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation, saying, "One deals with the liquor habit and the other deals with the liquor traffic. Temperance deals with the relationship between man and drink; prohibition deals with the relationship between the Government and an organized business—the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

"It is the so-called temperate drinking class that do the most harm on the road, cause the most accidents. Total abstinence, and not what the wets call temperance, is needed behind the wheel of our locomotive or automobile.

"Prohibition is a question of drink as well as a question of government. Prohibition is the attitude of a government toward an evil, any alternative would be permission. So to repeal prohibition will mean some form of permission, which will allow the liquor traffic to return in one form or another.

"So much is being said about the illicit liquor that we are apt to forget that it was the effect of real old-fashioned so-called pure whisky, wine and beer from which we sought to free ourselves by prohibiting their manufacture and sale."

Pioneer in Women's Industries

MRS. ALICE PALMER MITCHELL,
Designer of First Quilt Successfully Manufactured by Machinery 55 Years Ago. Mrs. Mitchell is Chairman of the Old-Fashioned Quilting Bee in Connection With the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries in New York City.

Arizona Takes Step to Block Dam Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arizona on Oct. 6 asked Supreme Court permission to file a suit to test the validity of the Swing-Johnson Act for construction of Hoover Dam and of the compact in which the other States of the Colorado River Valley supported the project.

The court is expected to grant permission at an early session.

The request was submitted by K. Berry Peterson, Attorney-General of Arizona, who handed the court a printed statement telling in detail of the long, involved controversy.

Arizona contends both the Swing-Johnson Act and the Colorado River Compact invade its rights. It takes the position it will not receive its fair share of the power to be generated at the dam, nor the volume of water from the Colorado River to which it believes itself entitled.

The complaint said Arizona would be deprived of sovereign jurisdiction and control of its material resources, and added the act attempted to subject the State to the Colorado River Compact, which Arizona has never ratified, and that under the compact the State would be deprived of 8,000,000 feet of unappropriated water.

MASSEY FUND FORMED FOR INDIA'S STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—To enable students in India to pursue studies in Canada, a permanent scholarship has been established by the Massey Foundation. A grant will be made each year of a sufficient sum to bring a postgraduate student from an Indian university to the University of Toronto, where he will be maintained.

The student will be appointed by the Viceroy of India, on recommendation of a committee, to which the Viceroy, the Madras College, and the Indian Y. M. C. A., will nominate members. Vincent Massey, chairman of the Massey Foundation, states: "We hope that through the institution of this scholarship a series of representative Indian students will be able to become familiar with Canadian life and institutions and at the same time provide in themselves a personal link with India."

MOVE IS BEGUN TO DISCOURAGE 'BEAR RAIDING'

New York Stock Exchange Seeks to Wipe Out Massed Short Sales

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A campaign has just been commenced by the New York Stock Exchange to wipe out the practice known as "bear raiding," by which a group of operators through large volume "short selling" have been able a number of times to drive prices to low levels, much to their personal profit and to loss to the public generally.

Not only has the business conduct committee of the exchange called several brokers "on the carpet" and explained to them its ideas regarding the legitimacy of these operations, but it has quietly passed along the information to members that brokers lending themselves to manipulations of this character are likely to be disciplined severely.

Simultaneously, member firms have been warned against the dissemination of false rumors designed to stimulate needless liquidation of securities and the business conduct committee has requested members to furnish it with copies of all correspondence which may have gone over their private wires recently questioning the financial position of any firm.

This inquiry was said to go back a little more than two weeks, and is understood to relate to disquieting rumors that were circulated prior to the suspension of the firm of J. A. Sisto & Co., following its announcement that it was unable to meet obligation.

The basis upon which the exchange is proceeding is found in the section of its constitution which reads as follows:

"Purchases or sales of securities, or offers to purchase or sell securities made for the purpose of upsetting the equilibrium of the market and bring about a condition of demoralization in which the prices do not fairly reflect market values, are forbidden, and any member who makes or assists in making any such purchases or sales, or offers to purchase or sell, with knowledge of the purpose thereof, or who, with such knowledge, shall be a party to or assist in carrying out any plan or scheme for the making of such purchases or sales, or offers to purchase or sell, shall be deemed to be guilty of an act inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

The usual punishment for acts infringing this rule is suspension, but members may be expelled if the offense is considered serious. It was learned that those appearing before the business conduct committee included some of the most prominent floor brokers.

HOME FOR AGED IS DEDICATED BY ORDER OF D. OF A.

Daughters of America Open $350,000 Building at Tiffin, Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIFFIN, O.—The Daughters of America, national organization affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, dedicated on Oct. 5 a national home for aged members of the order. The new home, completed after two years of construction at a total cost of $350,000, is the first unit of an institution which is expected to be enlarged in future years.

The Daughters of America, although composed chiefly of women, also admits men to membership, as does the Order of the Eastern Star, and both men and women will be admitted to the new home. The first residents will be admitted immediately and the population will be increased steadily until 100 inmates, the capacity of the present unit, are being cared for.

The project was conceived a number of years ago by Mrs. Julia T. Roth, of Youngstown, formerly national secretary of the order, and since her passing the home has assumed the aspect of a memorial to her efficient work for the organization. Mrs. Roth lived to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the home Sept. 2, 1928. Her husband, Max C. Roth, who succeeded her as national secretary, has been influential in the successful completion of the project.

The new home is modeled closely after the architectural plan of Monticello. It is situated on the northern edge of the city of Tiffin and its grounds extend to the banks of the Sandusky River, across which stands the group of nearly 50 buildings which compose the National Orphans Home of the Junior O. U. A. M.

The D. of A. home is built on a tract of approximately 50 acres and it is planned to landscape the entire tract to form, with the Junior O. U. A. M. home grounds, a great park and excursion point for the two affiliated orders.

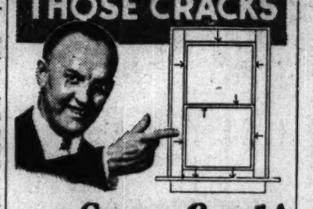
The 50-acre site for the D. of A. home was provided by the citizens of Tiffin as a free offering to the order should the home be located here. The purchase price of the land, aproximately $26,000, was raised by public subscription. Several small parcels of land comprising the tract were purchased and transferred as a unit to the order. Chiefly responsible for the location of the home in Tiffin was Dr. H. L. Wenner of Tiffin, state secretary of the Junior O. U. A. M.

The new home will contain every modern convenience for the care of the elderly. The efficiency of the planning and equipment is particularly noteworthy in the hospital wing and in the kitchen and dining rooms. Furnishings for the entire home have been provided by the councils of the order throughout the nation. Quilts and some other articles of bedding and linen were made by women of the order and were donated for use as they may be needed. In other cases individual councils provided funds for the purchase of equipment for entire rooms or departments.

NO MIAMI COPPER DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Miami Copper Company has omitted the quarterly dividend due at this time. Three months ago a dividend of 37½ cents was declared. Previously the stock had paid dividends of $1 a share for five quarters.

SEAL THOSE CRACKS



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CITIZENS' UNION TO FINANCE GRAFT INVESTIGATION

Move Follows Governor's Refusal to Extend Judicial Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In the face of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's refusal to authorize an extension of the powers of Attorney-General Hamilton Ward to include investigation of charges of judicial office bartering or corruption other than those connected with the appointment of George F. Ewald, one-time magistrate, the Citizens' Union has determined to raise a private fund to finance a broadened inquiry. William Jay Schieffelin, president of the union, a nonpartisan organization, announced, following publication of the Governor's letter to the extraordinary grand jury on Oct. 6, that he would request the union's executive committee to authorize an appeal to the public for funds with which "to clean up the matter."

A fund of $20,000 would be ample, it was estimated, to instrument the Attorney-General and Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor, investigating the appointments of general sessions Judge Amadeo A. Bertini and Supreme Court Justice Joseph Force Crater, who has been missing since Aug. 6. A demand for such an inquiry has been insistent in political quarters here for a month, and, under the elective franchise law, it is within the general powers of the Attorney-General to proceed automatically with an investigation of alleged violations of this law.

Declaring that the ordering of a "local investigation unrestricted in scope and universal in its application would be an absolute abuse of executive functions and contrary to law," Governor Roosevelt, in his reply to the extraordinary grand jury's request for broadened powers, said he had neither the power nor the right to interfere "unless the charges presented are specific and unless the local authorities have failed to act."

The grand jury's request was not accompanied, the Governor's letter continues, with "one scrap of evidence" from the Attorney-General "relating to office-buying and misconduct of judges and other officials in New York County and City." On the other hand, it says, the Attorney-General had countenanced "general vague rumors affecting the integrity of our Supreme Court bench."

"If and when any other concrete charge or charges against any person or persons, supported by tangible evidence, or resting on reasonable grounds, shall be brought to my attention," his letter continues, "I will again take action to set the machinery of law in operation and to have those charged fully investigated and such evidence clearly sifted by the authority appropriate to each particular case. This is all that I am authorized to do by law."

The special grand jury after considering the Governor's refusal proceeded with its deliberations "under the instructions of the court." The attempts of defense attorneys to put through a writ of prohibition that would terminate its proceedings on the ground that its purpose had been fulfilled in finding indictments against the four principals in the Ewald case were blocked when Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook denied the move.

Simultaneously subpœnas were issued on Oct. 6 for the bank accounts of all city magistrates in Manhattan and the Bronx, under the direction of Samuel Seabury, referee in the Appellate Division state-ordered inquiry into the lower courts system in these two boroughs. There are 24 of these magistrates, most of whom were appointed on the recommendation of Democratic leaders.

At the same time, Supreme Court Justice Albert Cohn of the Bronx charged the October grand jury to "make prompt and careful investigation" of charges of office-buying against a member of the bench in that borough forwarded in an anonymous letter to him.

London–Cape Town Air Route Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—It is now definitely announced that the Imperial Airways Cape Town—London Air Service will begin early next year. Although the contract has not yet been signed the plans are complete; the service will run as far as Mwanza in January and at the beginning of February the Imperial Airways planes will be landing in Cape Town, it is stated.

Col. Barrett Leonard, a director of the Imperial Airways, who has come out to thank the Union Government for its coöperation, said that his company intended to reproduce in Africa the efficiency with which the Indian service was run. Last year the percentage of efficiency on the India route was 99.3. The service would be built up on a basis of regularity and reliability. The fare from Cape Town to London will be £135, and the trip is scheduled to take 11 days—and Col. Barrett Leonard remarked, "People can be assured that it will be 11 days."

In a short time it was hoped to reduce the time to nine days when the pilots were accustomed to the route. The first planes will have a load of three tons for passengers and mails. The full passenger accommodation of each plane will be 14.

"I have no doubts about the success of the service," he said. "The commercial community cannot help using the service at least for mails. The postage will work out at 1d. 1000 miles."

The ultimate route will be Cairo, Khartoum, Lake Victoria, Broken Hill, Salisbury, Germiston and Cape Town. As a commencement there will be a weekly service, though, if the traffic justifies it, this will be increased to twice a week.

100,000 Are Drawn to Horse Show Managed by Royal Dublin Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN — The Royal Dublin Society's famous Horse Show, held recently, was a brilliant success. Despite unfavorable weather, close to 100,000 people passed through the turnstiles during the five days of the show, and every hotel and boarding house within a radius of 30 miles of the city was packed.

As in former years, there was a large influx of American, Continental, and English visitors. Though many were tourists on pleasure bent, a fair proportion were conspicuous figures in the sales rings where nearly 2000 horses, drawn from the most famous Irish studs, and 700 yearling thoroughbreds were assembled — representing the largest exhibit of horses ever seen on the Ballsbridge show grounds.

Though the standard of Irish bloodstock is acclaimed as higher than last year, the prices obtained were lower this year, no doubt as a result of the economic crisis in both England and America. Nevertheless the aggregate bloodstock sales reached £73,132, the prices ranging from 60 to 1500 guineas, which is regarded as highly satisfactory under the circumstances.

One of the largest purchasers was J. P. White of New York, who shipped 32 horses, worth £8000.

Perhaps the most exciting episode of post-war shows is the International Military Jumping competitions. This year six nations entered, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Irish Free State and, for the first time, Italy. The final contest for the splendid Aga Khan Gold Cup on the last day of the show is always followed with interest.

This year there was not a vacant seat on the grand stand, and 30,000 spectators cheered the competitors as they cleared the stone walls and difficult jumps, typical of the Irish countryside. Switzerland, for the second time at Ballsbridge, came in victorious, wresting the cup from France, which won it from Ireland last year by a single point.

It is a remarkable indication of the popularity of Irish horses abroad that of the 18 horses in the final contest, 10 were Irish-bred and the winning Swiss officers were all mounted on Irish horses.

The Irish industries exhibit was the largest and most representative ever displayed at Ballsbridge, and was given pride of place in the new Pembroke Hall, where the turret clock crowning the gable end attracted the special attention of show habitués. This clock was presented recently to the Royal Dublin Society by Irish exhibitors in recognition of "the distinguished work of the society in the promotion of industry and progressive agriculture" during the ten years of Edward Bohane's directorship.

Normal Activities Called India's Need

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—Under the ephemeral unrest in India today is a permanent force in the social life of the people for which it is essential to find legitimate channels and outlets, according to Sir Hubert Carr, former president of the European Association of Calcutta, in an address to the association.

"It is unquestionably a dangerous period," Sir Hubert said, "for with much that is fair and right is mixed much that is spurious and wrong, due to lack of confidence in British intentions, which has been fostered maliciously to a large extent. At the moment these are manifested in a campaign of civil disobedience directed by pride, impractical idealism, and hate.

These attitudes, Sir Hubert declared, will surely recoil on the heads of their instigators after inflicting their maximum harm on the poorer members of the Indian community.

Sir Hubert referred to a widespread feeling among Indian politicians that the transfer of political power would afford a legitimate opportunity for building up Indian commerce at the expense of the British position in India. This meant preference for Indian-owned concerns as compared with British. Concerning this he said:

"Until the British position is safeguarded so that we may have all the advantages in commerce and industry which are and will be enjoyed by Indians, it is impossible for the British community to advocate the transfer of any powers which could be used against us. Let this all-important question be settled and I am confident that the majority of the British community in India will be in no way niggardly in translating liberal political views into action."

Australian Senate Blocks Bank Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Aust.—After the longest session since Canberra became the national capital of Australia, the Commonwealth Parliament has adjourned for six months to enable the Prime Minister to attend the Imperial Conference. He is expected to return from England via Canada and America.

Among the principal measures passed during the session was a bill providing for an imposition of a sales tax of 2½ per cent on all sales by wholesalers to retailers, similar to that in operation in Canada. The tax is being put into operation with the assistance of an expert from Canada. It is expected to yield £5,000,000 during the present financial year.

The Senate, which contains a Nationalist majority hostile to the Labor Government, shelved the bill providing for the appointment of a central reserve bank on lines similar to the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States.

Under pressure from the Government the Senate passed, though in a modified form, a bill giving the Government power to appoint three conciliation commissioners with arbitral powers similar to those held by arbitration court judges. Any of the parties to an industrial dispute may call for the appointment of a conciliation committee consisting of representatives of employers and employees, presided over by a commissioner. The arbitration court then loses all its original jurisdiction over the dispute concerned, though the matter may come before it by way of appeal.

President Rededicates Nation to Basic Ideals of Founders

(Continued from Page 1)

that we have need to summon our highest wisdom and our highest sense of public service."

First and foremost among these destructive forces, the President cited corruption in public life and disobedience to law.

"We must keep corruptive influences from the nation and its ideals as we would keep them from our homes," he declared. "Crime and disobedience of law are the very incarnation of destruction to a system whose basis is law."

Warns Against Corruption

He attacked both pacifism and militarism; failure of citizens to vote; manipulation of the ballot; and warned that "corruption or even failure of moral perceptions in public office defiles the whole spirit of America."

Still speaking of other dangers "in our house," he denounced "any practice of business which would dominate the country by its own selfish interests"; attacked government in business and both the tendency of communities and states to shirk responsibilities and of the Federal Government to encroach upon state prerogatives.

"But these evils," he added finally, "cannot shatter our ideals or subvert our institutions if we hold the faith. The knowledge of danger is a large part of its conquest."

Mr. Hoover cited illustrations of America's material well-being. He asserted that the door of opportunity is still open to youth, and open wider than "30 years ago." He added that no citizen could be satisfied till the ultimate goal is attained—"the abolition of poverty of mind and home."

He concluded by reciting again the great "intangibles of the spirit" and found in the story of the battle of King's Mountain inspiration for the future.

Climaxed Three-Day Program

Mr. Hoover delivered his speech in a natural amphitheater formed by part of the steep-sided mountain near the battle site. It was a cloudless day. From earliest morning southern highlanders from the Appalachians had been arriving to view the climax of a three-day ceremony.

The mountain itself is a ridge, 16 miles long, with a plateau rising 50 feet above the surrounding hill where Col. Patrick Ferguson's 125 redcoats and 1000 loyalists wilted before the attack of a like number of buckskinned mountain irregulars, advancing up the slope.

Admittedly one of the turning points of the Revolution, all trace of ancient animosity was lost as Ronald Campbell of the British Embassy, representing Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador to the United States, joined with Americans in dedicating a monument to Colonel Ferguson, the brave English commander who fell with some 450 others of his men at the battle. Victory for the Americans saved North Carolina and Virginia to the colonies, and started the train of events that culminated at Yorktown.

Previous to his address, Mr. Hoover reviewed some 3000 troops, said to be the largest armed force assembled in the Carolinas since the World War, at the little town of Kings Mountain, N. C., 10 miles from the battle site. Descriptions carried over two major radio chains told the listening nation of the colorful nature of the mountain setting, the rural costumes, colored folk in sunbonnets, and martial music mingling in a country fair atmosphere.

Text of President's Speech

Mr. Hoover's address was as follows:

My Fellow Countrymen:

This is a place of inspiring memories. Here less than a thousand men, inspired by the urge of freedom, defeated a superior force intrenched in this strategic position. This small band of patriots turned back a dangerous invasion well designed to separate and dismember the united Colonies. It was a little army and a little battle, but it was of mighty portent. History has done scant justice to its significance, which rightly should place it beside Lexington and Bunker Hill, Trenton and Yorktown, as one of the crucial engagements in our long struggle for independence.

The battle of King's Mountain stands out in our national memory not only because of the valor of the men of the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, who trod here 150 years ago, and because of the brilliant leadership of Colonel Campbell, but also because the devotion of those men revived the courage of the despondent Colonies and set a nation upon the road of final triumph in American independence.

No American can review the vast pageant of human progress so mightily contributed to by these men without renewed faith in humanity, new courage and strengthened resolution.

My friends, I have lived among many peoples and have observed many governments. Each has its own institutions and its own ideals, its own spirit. Many of them I have learned to respect and to admire. It is from these contrasts and these experiences that I wish to speak today—to speak upon the institutions, the ideals, upon the spirit of America.

Diffusion of Liberty

In the time since the battle of King's Mountain was fought our country has marched from those struggling Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard to the full sweep of the Pacific. It has grown from fewer than 3,000,000 people to more than 120,000,000. But far more inspiring than its growth of numbers has been the unfolding of a great experiment in human society.

Within this land there have been builded new and powerful institutions designed of new ideas and new ideals in a new vision of human relations. Through them we have attained a wider diffusion of liberty and of happiness and of material things than humanity has ever known before.

Our people live in a stronger security from enemies abroad and in greater comfort at home than has ever before been the fortune of a nation. We are filled with justifiable pride in the valor, the inventions, the contributions to art and literature, the moral influence of our people.

We glow with satisfaction at the multitude of activities in the nation, the state, the local community, which spread benefits and blessings amongst us. We may be proud of our vast economic development over these 150 years, which has secured to the common man greater returns for his effort and greater opportunity for his future than exist in any other place on the earth.

Leadership From Lowly

In the large sense we have maintained open the channels of opportunity, constantly refreshing the leadership of the nation by men of lowly beginnings. We have no class or caste or aristocracy whose privilege limits the hopes and opportunities of our people. Science and education have been spread until they are the universal tools of the common man. They have brought to him the touch of a thousand finer things of life. They have enlarged the horizon of our vision into the inspiring works of God.

This unparalleled rise of the American man and woman was not alone the result of riches in lands or forests or mines; it sprang from ideas and ideals, which liberated the mind and stimulated the exertion of a people. There were other parts of the world even more easily accessible to new invasion by man, whose natural resources were as great as those of the United States, yet their history over this 150 years presents no achievement parallel to the mighty march of the United States. But the deadening poverty of other lands was in the absence of the stirring ideas and ideals which have lightened the path of the whole American people. A score of nations have borrowed our philosophy from us, and they have tempered the course of history in yet a score of others. All have prospered under them.

These ideas and these ideals were in the hearts and inspired the souls of the men who fought the battle of King's Mountain. They had spurred the migration of their fathers from the persecutions and restricted opportunities of Europe, had been sustained by their religious faith, had been developed in their conflict with the wilderness, and had become the spirit of the American people, demanding for man a larger mastership of his own destiny. Our forefathers formulated them through the Declaration and the Constitution into a new and practical political and social system unique in the world. Devoted generations have secured them to us.

Revolt From Dictatorship

It is never amiss for us to review these principles, that we uphold our faith in them, that we search our fidelity to them, that by stretch of our vision over the vast pageant of our accomplishment we should gain courage to meet the difficulties of the day.

Our political system was a revolt from dictatorship, whether by individuals or classes. It was founded upon the conception that freedom was inalienable, and that liberty and freedom should rest upon law, and that law should spring from the expressed wisdom of the representatives of the majority of the people themselves. This self-government was not in itself a new human ideal, but the Constitution which provided its framework, with the checks and balances which gave it stability, was of marvelous genius.

Yet of vastly more importance than even the machinery of government was the inspired charter of the rights of men which it guaranteed. Under them we hold that all men are created equal, that they are equal before the law, and that they should be safeguarded, in liberty and, as we express it latterly, in equality of opportunity to every individual that he may achieve for himself and for the community the best to which his character, his ability, and his ambition entitle him.

No student of American history can fail to realize that these principles and ideals grew largely out of the religious origins and spiritual aspirations of our people. From them spring at once the demand for free and universal education, that the door of opportunity and the ladder to leadership should be free for every new generation, to every boy and girl.

Door of Initiative Opened

It is these human rights and the success of government which has maintained them that have stimulated the initiative and effort in each individual, the sum of which has been the gigantic achievement of the nation. They are the precious heritage of America, far more important, far more valuable, than all the riches in land and mines and factories that we possess. Never had these principles and ideals been assembled elsewhere and combined into government. This is the American system.

We have lived and breathed it. We have seldom tried even to name it. Perhaps we might well abandon efforts to define it—for things of the spirit can be little defined. Some have called it liberalism, but that term has become corrupted by political use. Some have called it individualism, but it is not an individualism which permits men to override the equal opportunity of others. By its enemies it has been called capitalism, and yet under its ideals capital is but an instrument, not a master. Some have called it democracy, yet democracy exists elsewhere under social ideals which do not embrace equality of opportunity.

Ours is a system unique with America—an expression of the spirit and environment of our people—it is just American.

Parallel with us, other philosophies of society and government have continued or developed and new ones have come into the world, born of the spirit of other peoples and other environments. It is a function of freedom that we should search their claims with open mind, but it is a function of common sense that we should reject them the moment they fall in the test.

Likened to a Race

From experiences in many lands I have sometimes compared some of these systems to a race. In the American system, through free and universal education, we train the runners, we strive to give to them an equal start, our Government is the umpire of its fairness.

The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character. Socialism or its violent brother, Bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally; it would hold the swiftest to the speed of the most backward. Anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire. Despotism or class government picks those who run and also those who win.

Whatever the merits or demerits of these other systems may be, they all mean the destruction of the driving force of equal opportunity, and they mean the destruction of our Constitution, for our political framework would serve none of them and many of its fundamental provisions are the negation of them. They mean the abandonment of the nation's spiritual heritage.

It is significant that some of these systems deny religion and seek to expel it. I cannot conceive of a wholesome social order or a sound economic system that does not have its roots in religious faith. No blind materialism can for long engage the loyalties of mankind. Economic aspiration, though it strongly marks the American system, is not an end in itself, but is only one of many instruments to accomplish the profound purposes of the American people, which are largely religious in origin. This country is supremely dedicated, not to the pursuit of material riches, but to pursuit of a richer life for the individual.

Example to Newcomers

It would be foolish for me to stand here and say that our political and social system works perfectly. It does not. The human race is not perfect yet. There are disheartening occurrences every hour of the day. There are always malevolent or selfish forces at work which unchecked, would destroy the very basis of our American life. These forces of destruction vary from generation to generation; and if we would hand on our great inheritance to our children, we must successfully contend with them.

While we cannot permit any foreign person or agency to undermine our institutions, yet we must look to our own conduct that we do not by our own failure to uphold and safeguard the true spirit of America weaken our own institutions and destroy the very forces which upbuild our national greatness. It is in our own house that our real dangers lie, and it is there that we have need to summon our highest wisdom and our highest sense of public service.

We must keep corruptive influences from the nation and its ideals as we would keep them from our homes. Crime and disobedience of law are the very incarnation of destruction to a system whose basis is law. Both pacifism and militarism court danger from abroad, the one by promoting weakness, the other by promoting arrogance.

Failure of many of our citizens to express their opinions at the ballot box is at once their abandonment of the whole basis of self-government. Manipulation of the ballot is a denial of government by the people. Corruption or even failure of moral perceptions in public office defiles the whole spirit of America. Mere destructive criticism destroys leadership and substitutes weaklings.

Equality of Opportunity

Any practice of business which would dominate the country by its own selfish interests is a destruction of equality of opportunity. Government in business, except in emergency, is also a destruction of equal opportunity and the incarnation of tyranny through bureaucracy. Tendencies of communities and states to shirk their own responsibilities or to unload them upon the Federal Government, or of the Federal Government to encroach upon the responsibilities of the states, are destructive of our whole pattern of self-government. But these evils cannot shatter our ideals or subvert our institutions if we hold the faith. The knowledge of danger is a large part of its conquest.

It is the first duty of those of us who believe in the American system to maintain a knowledge of and a pride in it, not particularly because we need fear those foreign systems, but because we have need to sustain ours in purity and in strength.

The test of our system of government and of our social principles and ideals as compared to others may in part be interpreted by the practical results of the 150 years of growth that have brought to us the richness of life which spreads through this great nation. I can give you some measurement both of our standards and of our social progress.

In proportion to our population, we have one-fourth more of our children in grade schools than the most advanced other country in Europe, and for every thousand of our young people we have 6½ times as many in colleges and universities. And I may add that today we have more of our youth in institutions of higher learning than all the rest of the 1,500,000,000 people of the world put together.

Sharing of Nation's Products

Compared with even the most advanced other country in Europe, we shall find an incomparably greater diffusion of material well-being. We have twice the number of homes owned among every thousand people that they have; we consume four times as much electricity and we have seven times as many automobiles; for each thousand people we have more than four times as many telephones and radio sets; our use of food and clothing is far greater; we have proportionately only one-twentieth as many people in the poorhouse or upon public charity.

There is a profound proof, moreover, that the doors of opportunity have indeed been kept open. The posts of leadership in our country, both in Government and in other activities, are held by men who have risen to command. A canvass of the leading administrative officials of our Federal Government, of our industries, and of our professions, shows that 90 per cent of them started life with no financial inheritance. Despite the misrepresentations of demagoguery, there are today more chances for young men to rise, and for young women too, than there were 30 years ago.

Abolition of Poverty

We shall not have full equality of opportunity until we have attained that ultimate goal of every right-thinking citizen—the abolition of poverty of mind and home. Happily for us we have gone further than others on this road and we make new gains every decade.

But these tangible things which we can reduce to statistics and comparisons are but a part of America. The great intangibles of the spirit of a people are immeasurable—our sense of freedom, of liberty, of security, our confidence of future progress, our traditions of past glory and sacrifice, the example of our heroes, the spiritual enrichment of our people—these are the true glories of America.

The world about us is tormented by the spiritual and economic struggles that attend changing ideals and systems. Old faiths are being shaken. But we must follow our own destiny. Our institutions are a growth. They come out of our history as a people. Our ideals are a binding spiritual heritage. We cannot abandon them without chaos. We can follow them with confidence.

Our problems are the problems of growth. They are not the problems of decay. They are less difficult than those which confronted generations before us. The forces of righteousness and wisdom work as powerfully in our generation as in theirs. The flame of freedom burns as brightly in every American heart. There need be no fear for the future of a Republic that seeks inspiration from the spirit of the men who fought at the Battle of King's Mountain.

Helium Export Ban Found Not Too Rigid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An act of Congress would not be required to lift the ban on the export of helium to foreign nations, it was made clear here during discussions of the loss of the British dirigible R-101. The President, under the present law, can authorize the exportation on recommendation of the Secretaries of Commerce, War and Navy.

David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Aeronautics, pointed out that thus far no nation had taken advantage of the section of the law which reads, "Hereafter no helium gas shall be exported from the United States, or from its possessions, until after application for such exportation has been obtained from the President of the United States, on the joint recommendation of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy and the Secretary of Commerce."

Lieutenant Commander C. E. Rosendahl, who was aboard the American naval dirigible Shenandoah when it collapsed in 1925, expressed the opinion that the fatalities on the R-101 and the loss of the ship "must be charged primarily to hydrogen, whatever led to the crash."

The recommendation of Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, that the United States should share its great supply of helium with Great Britain and Germany, the two European countries that have taken the lead in dirigible development, met with general approval in naval offices here. When the helium conservation law was passed, it was pointed out, the supply was limited and the army and navy needed practically all of it. Today the United States has practically an unlimited supply of the gas and the cost has been reduced until it is very little more than that of the hydrogen gas which the R-101 contained.

Mr. Ingalls pointed out that inasmuch as the lifting ability of a hydrogen ship is more efficient than one filled with helium, the "pay load" of a helium ship would have to be reduced about 35 per cent. This factor undoubtedly figures strongly in the decision of some nations to continue hydrogen inflation, he explained.

SALMON PACK RECORD MADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Before the end of September British Columbia's canned salmon pack had established a record by reaching more than 1,800,000 cases. This total is more than double the 1929 pack for the corresponding period. The total pack also represents a gain of 275,636 cases over the previous record pack of 1926.

Elderly Patriot's Action Aided in Victory on King's Mountain

Captured Tory Messenger Carrying Dispatch Asking for British Reinforcements and Thus Prevented Arrival—Got Word by Famous 'Grapevine' Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YORK, S. C.—If it had not been for an elderly man named Caldwell, whose first name is unknown, who, according to the late Dr. Maurice Moore, of York County, lived "in the forks of the Catawbas," there would have been in all likelihood no sesquicentennial celebration at King's Mountain Battle Ground Oct. 7.

Indeed, had it not been for Caldwell, it is doubtful if the American patriots would have won that battle. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown a short time thereafter, would certainly not have followed so soon after King's Mountain, if at all.

It is apparent that Col. Patrick Ferguson, brave British leader, didn't feel any too secure on King's Mountain, for, as students of history are aware, he hurried an express messenger to Cornwallis at Charlotte, N. C., asked that speedy aid be sent to him.

But Ferguson's appeal for aid was intrusted to one Abe Collins, a Tory and a notorious counterfeiter of the times, and Collins was captured by Caldwell, who lived "in the forks of the Catawbas." The message never reached Cornwallis, and Ferguson was accordingly defeated on the mountain top, and the history of the world was thus changed. On such a small incident as this does the destiny of a people sometimes hinge.

There were no radios and telephones and telegraph lines in 1780. But news nevertheless traveled pretty fast by way of the reliable old grape vine route. Hardly had Abe Collins started for Charlotte before the word was passed along among the patriot families to be on the lookout for an express messenger. A description of him was given, but that was hardly necessary, for Abe Collins seems to have been a resident of the section, and therefore fairly well known.

So when a dusty rider on a panting steed stopped at the home of Caldwell, "in the forks of the Catawbas," for refreshments, that elderly gentleman promptly made him a prisoner. The guest was searched and his dispatch found. The letter from Ferguson to Cornwallis described the precarious position of the former, and requested that Col. Bannister Tarleton and his men be hurried to his assistance.

Had Cornwallis received that letter in time he doubtless would have complied with the request, in which event there might have been recorded a British victory on the heights of King's Mountain, and the patriots hemmed in between Tarleton in the valley and Ferguson on the mountain. But Caldwell saw to it that the message was delayed long enough for the mountaineers to surround Ferguson instead.

Caldwell kept Collins prisoner for three days. Then he let him go. But it was too late then for help to reach Ferguson. The battle had been fought and the patriots had been heartened by their first victory in the British campaign in the Carolinas. Collins was among the first to reach Cornwallis with the news of the rout of Ferguson. Cornwallis thereupon determined to abandon Mecklenburg County, which he designated as "The Hornet's Nest," and retire upon Wilmington.

'Where, Oh Where—Did Mr. Hoover Go?'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Has the capital's chief citizen gone to North Carolina or South Carolina to help celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain?

His secretary was frank to say that he could not settle the question. "All I know, he said, "is that we get off the train in North Carolina." The press association correspondents averred "every time we send it out King's Mountain, N. C. we get a protest, insisting that it is King's Mountain, S. C." Yet the United States Postal Guide shows the post office of the town to be in North Carolina.

T. Tracy Walsh, president of the York County Historical Society, for York, S. C., writing to the Washington Star, terms the statement that the battle was fought in North Carolina, "old and oft disproved." The battle, he says was quite over the line in York county, South Carolina, and he presents official evidence for his statement.

He quotes from a publication of the War Department, "There never has been any uncertainty as to the actual location of the ground on which the Battle of King's Mountain was fought, but due to defects and limitations in early maps the battle as been frequently described as occurring in North Carolina. Many of the earlier maps show King's Mountain north of the boundary line with none of the mountain symbols extending into South Carolina. As a result the battle was accredited to North Carolina.

"An inspection of the King's Mountain quadrangle will show that the battle ground is much farther south, hence had the line been run due west, as was intended, the battle ground would nevertheless lie within the borders of South Carolina."

So Washington's conclusion is that while the town of King's Mountain belongs to North Carolina, the battle ground of the turning point of the Revolution lies in South Carolina.

WILLIAMSBURG MAP FOUND NEAR PARIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Dusty documents, hidden since Revolutionary days in the Château Thore, near Paris, have been discovered and forwarded to America, where they will solve the problem of engineers who are planning to reconstruct the historical setting of Williamsburg, once the capital of Virginia, according to advices reaching here from Paris.

These documents, which show the various camps occupied by the French army in America in 1781, have been made into a book of 34 pages, 32 of which are maps. The last map gives the entire layout of Williamsburg when it was the headquarters of the Lafayette and Rochambeau expeditionary forces.

When the Rockefeller Foundation decided to rebuild Williamsburg, no library in the United States contained information about the topography and architecture of the old town. Warrington Dawson, special attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, was commissioned to search in France for any documents concerning the layout. Acting on Mr. Dawson's request, the Count de Noinvillers, who lives in the Château Thore, delved among the old archives and found the maps.

GASPEE 3444

Laura M. MacFarlane

Hair Cutting

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THE HOME FORUM

A Treasure Box Goes West

THE packing box is all ready for its cargo but the books, papers and pictures which are to fill it tempt me to loiter over my pleasurable occupation. If there is anything more delightful than to contribute rare additions to the hobby of a friend, I know not what it is. Some months ago I spent a few days in the mountains of Montana, where my young host, a forest lookout, revels in a small but excellent library, made up entirely of essays. Best loved by him of all others are the writings of George William Curtis. Now it so happens that I have, under my own roof here in Massachusetts, not a few letters written by Curtis to his intimate friend, Daniel Ricketson, of New Bedford, together with some photographs and gifts, which have been treasured these many years. Many of the letters have never been published, and I am sure cannot fail to evoke enthusiasm when my western friend adds them to his already valuable Curtis collection.

I open at random the largest packet of letters, and read from one dated:

Ashfield, Mass., August 13th, 1884

My Dear Friend: My correspondence has increased so enormously that my wife comes to my aid with her printing machine, or calligraph, so that I can pull through more easily. No letters are more welcome than yours, and I hope that you are not dismayed by the uproar produced by my refusal to vote for a man who has traded in his place for his private gain.

But as for politics, I had to make my choice in 1885, between a life of literary ease and antislavery politics, and I am not sorry that I chose the latter. With genius I might have done what Milton did; but without it I could only do what I could. I should have despised myself had I declined the service that offered itself to me, yet I do not deny that my tastes and inclinations have often protested. I am not naturally a fighter, but I have been always in a fight, and at sixty I am still fighting. My dear friend, it is all right. "I could no other."

Believe me always, seen or unseen,
Affectionately yours,
George William Curtis.

Two years later he wrote from this same place to this "man of leisure and literary acquaintances," at Brooklawn, just outside of New Bedford:

My dear Friend: I think of you very often and our happy days and nights at Brooklawn are unfading in my memory.

I recall nothing with greater pleasure than my weekly visit to your fireside, the walk in the wood and the talk in the Shanty in the afternoon; the hour by the glowing hearth after the lecture and the sunrise from my window toward the sea. Yet the belated note that you send me and which I received so gladly is not written in a more feeling hand than the companion note in which it comes, and the heart which inspires it is the heart of which I have been always sure. Surely your life is as serene and your content as deep as if you had forsworn your woods and fields and hotly shared the struggle which you have observed from afar. When I think of you, you are seated in the rocking chair by the Franklin fireplace and you are quizzing me and my city behavior with that glance of twinkling fun with which you will always look at me. I wish that you had been with us yesterday to see the great pleasure of Matthew Arnold and his wife in a drive over these hills and by the streams. He is a great affectionate boy, with genuine simplicity of nature, and not a flower or a tree nor a trout pool, nor a lovely vista escaped his eye. Many of the people who drive might as well be home with bandaged eyes. Lowell stayed a fortnight with Norton last year and he was delighted with the peaceful seclusion of this place, but I doubt if he does more than make visits here. Next week Howells and Cable are coming to our annual academy dinner here, to which we allure the men whom the country folk would like to see.

I find myself wondering just what my Curtis admirer in the West will do with the delicately exquisite little picture that I place, carefully wrapped, in the box. It is a little water color of sweet peas, pink, lavender and white —which Mr. Curtis sent to Daniel Ricketson's daughter, Anna, with a graceful note:

I am sending you a little water color, but there's nothing watery in the feeling that goes with it.

Visitors throughout the years have been shown this little gift, in its oval, easel-backed frame, in a place of honor on the Ricketson mantelpiece.

Turning back to the faded letters—in the writing delicate, even small, yet full of the character of the man and scholar—are sentences which will delight my Montanian, who maintains that so little have conditions changed in the world that George William Curtis' trenchant counsel can be taken as a guide today. In December, 1869, he writes to Mr. Ricketson, with whom he did not always agree in politics, but with whom he was wont to confer:

Nor fear that the turmoil of politics fascinates me. It is not a fascination, but a sense of duty; that terrible conscience, the little domestic chaplain that makes me unwilling not to lend a hand as well as a hope and a prayer to the battle of the time.

Of that popular feature the Editor's Easy Chair, Mr. Curtis writes to Mr. Ricketson:

The Easy Chair is a monthly department, as you will see, in which I talk about all kinds of things excepting party politics and natural science! The Sassafras is an imaginary club, of which I have made mention only two or three times. The name I took from a sassafras tree by my piazza and I took it last summer when some friends were with us, and we used to sit under it by the little brook, to feel the west wind. Such an imaginative or rather fanciful company is very pleasant society.

The January issue, 1863, of Harper's New Monthly Magazine carries a lengthy description of the man, Daniel Ricketson, his domicile, his ways and his writings. He has just been admitted into the fellowship of the Sassafras Club as "the member for Woods and Fields," and George William Curtis writes:

Some such influence we may be able to trace in some of the verses which I hope to secure from our new member for Woods and Fields. I have given but a few fragmentary hints of him, but perhaps enough to show that he is worthy the largest cane chair under the Sassafras tree, and the safest of west winds to blow an accompaniment to his minor music. At the very next meeting, when he is inducted into all the privileges of membership, I mean to recite that charming sonnet of Jones Very's, as the most appropriate hymn of installation:

The bubbling brook doth leap when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call:
The birds know when the friend they love is nigh,
For I am known to them both great and small.
The flower that on the lonely hillside grows,
Expects me there when spring its bloom has given;
And many a tree and bush by wandering knows,
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven;
For he who with his Maker walks aright
Shall be their Lord as Adam was before;
His ear shall catch each sound with new delight,
Each object wear the dress that then it wore;
And he, as when erect in soul he stood,
Hear from his Father's lips that all is good.

There is just one addition more to be made to the box. Among these letters are those which contain messages to Daniel Ricketson's talented son, Walton. Recalling that an excellent marble bust of George William Curtis, the work of Walton Ricketson, is now in the Concord Public Library, I made a trip out to the quiet Massachusetts town and photographed it myself. It is the last thing to go into the box of treasures and the late afternoon sun sends slanting rays across the handsome clear-cut features. I wish that I might see my Montanian, when first he looks upon this photograph. W. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months....$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Daily Te Deum

Thanks for the dawn,
For the gray of the day
That ushers the morn
Into being.
Thanks to my God—
"With whom is no shadow of turning."

Thanks for the light,
For the pearl of the world
That wakens the sight
Into seeing.
Thanks to my God—
"With whom is no shadow of turning."

Thanks for the eve,
For the quiet of the night
That stretches its weave
Of stars over heaven.
Thanks to my God—
"With whom is no shadow of turning."

NOEL PATON.

The Trees—What They Are Wearing

Dress is another matter about which the trees are particular. Their leaves are worn like robes, marvellous robes, that grow, and change colors, . . . and are put off without regret when they must go to serve another purpose. . . .

The soft Pines always wear velvet. Their silhouettes against the sky have a softness at their edges like the luster upon the folds of the velvet robes of Doges. The Cedars are fur-clad and very handsome, especially in the winter when all their neighbors are naked and shivering with the cold. The Birches wear shimmering lace, half veiling their silvery limbs. The Poplars affect a coarse woven woolen goods, tweeds, very substantial and distinguished. The Elms wear shawls, thrown gracefully over their broad shoulders, and the shawls have fringes that sway and ripple in the wind. The Maples wear watered silks with brilliant patterns. There is always a certain vivacity, a sparkling quality in a Maple. Then there are several families that wear print goods, like the Pears, with a snappy, almost impudent, freedom. The gnarled Oaks—the poets and story tellers for centuries have called them gnarled—are,more or less gnarled in their clothing. . . .

The Live Oaks, however, inherit about the most lordly and defiant beauty of any members of the family. Read what Sidney Lanier says about them in his "Marshes of Glynn." The Willows are feather clad. For silvery loveliness they are unrivalled. Oaks are masculine. Willows are as feminine as the Lady of Shalott. The Locusts have figured robes, with large open spaces between the masses of the design, which have blurred edges like the dark blue units on an old Dutch plate or the flowers on a Dresden ribbon. The Pitch Pines are similarly gowned, but the edges of the masses are more sharply defined. The Weeping Willows, like other lachrymose people, are not especially cheerful additions to the landscape. They wear garments about all fringe, like a Spanish shawl. . . .

The woodlands in April are more lovely than at any other time of year. All the new robes of the tree folk are of gauze, veiling, but not obscuring, their exquisite bodies. And the color of that gauze ranges from silver through gold and copper to ruby and emerald. . . . These robes thicken and change in color throughout the spring, until in summer they are all green. Not one green, but all the greens there are! As the fall approaches these greens dissolve into all the colors of the rainbow: the Cottonwoods become yellow; the Maples, orange; the Oaks, red. The Pines and Hemlocks keep their green. Blue and purple appear in hazy distances and slumbrous shadows and in the seed-packs which the Cedars, the Viburnums, and the Grapes wear as jewels of sapphire and lapis lazuli and amethyst set in Roman gold. It is a thrilling pageant. — HENRY TURNER BAILEY, in "The Tree Folk."

A Midsummer Day's Dream

It was on a summer's day that the tale was told, when the sun threw down its long yellow beams upon the river and the cool water lapped against the shore. A boat came to shade under some trees, and the cleverest man in Oxford sat awaiting the commands of his child passengers. "Tell us a story!" cried the three petitioners. And in that moment "Alice" began to fall down the rabbit hole. Never had a speaker more attentive hearers. "The rest next time," he ventured to propose:—

"It *is* next time!"
The happy voices cry."

This story, which began with an audience of three, has gained the hearing of a world. After passing the test of a child's strict judgment, to please adults should be easy. Yet Lewis Carroll never expected the inspiration of a summer's afternoon, told with no thought of publication, to bring him a fame greater than that derived from his mathematics. Now the learning is forgotten, while the tale lives on—written with a simplicity of wording that genius alone might produce, it has been converted into countless tongues. Has not the "Jabberwocky" been translated into Latin, and "Father William" into Arabic?

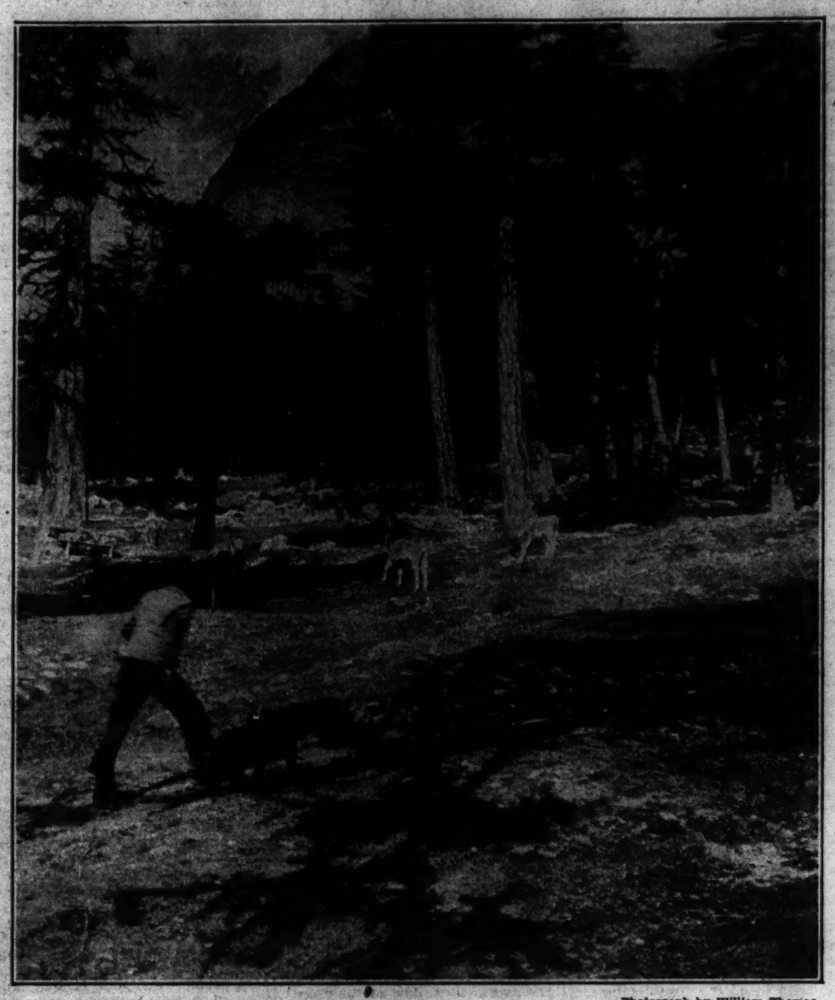
The drawings are as perfect as the letter-press, for the author and the illustrator are the Gilbert and Sullivan of literature. Lewis Carroll was most particular about his characters: "The White Knight must not have whiskers." "Don't give Alice too much crinoline": these were the instructions given to the patient Tenniel. Once, and once only, did the illustrator refuse obedience. "A wasp in a wig is altogether beyond the appliances of art!" he wrote to the author, and so that chapter had to be removed. What would we not give for it now! O, for that wasp in a wig! In "Alice" Tenniel surpassed himself; and, after it, he illustrated no more books. Lewis Carroll, too, although he wrote other books, never gave to the world another such masterpiece.

San Sebastian

There is a natural beauty about San Sebastian that relieves it of the flat monotony that is characteristic of so many seashore places. It is really a diminutive inlet of the vast Bay of Biscay, the entrance guarded by bold rock-seamed headlands which on the maps are dignified as mountains. At this point on the shore the sea has broken through the rocky bluffs of the coast and has fashioned, seemingly by intent, a sand-fringed harbor. . . .

The harbor of San Sebastian, hardly a mile in diameter, is called La Concha, and it is well named, for it is very like shell glistening by the sea. The rim of the nearly land-locked harbor sweeps in an almost perfect circle beginning with the rugged promontories on either hand and softening down to a broad band of yellow sand not much more than half a mile in length. Along this fringe of sand is a promenade, the Paseo de la Concha, arched over by rows of tamarisk trees, whose branches weave a canopy overhead. This promenade terminates in a large public garden with flower beds, palms and walks where people stroll. . . . This garden is never deserted, for it serves as a plaza for the turreted casino which graces one end and as a thoroughfare to the imposing kursaal near by, the two lodestones that in the late afternoon and evening draw the pleasure-seeking visitors. The central part of the Paseo de la Concha fringing the beach is lined with hotels, giving way at one end to private villas.

On the heights, at the western end, is the summer home of the King—the Palacio de Miramar, a comfortable and unpretentious structure, built thirty or forty years ago. Below the promenade, the sandy beach is liberally supplied with gaily striped bathing machines mounted on solid wheels, and on sunny days the sands are covered with tents and awnings under which, protected from the blazing glare of the summer sun, the holiday seekers enjoy the sea and sand and air while the bathers and paddlers disport themselves in the sparkling waters.—ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE, in "Spanish Towns and People."



Photograph by William Thomas

Natural Park at Sass Fée, Switzerland

THERE are few more lovely places than the parklike slopes below the great rocks that rise fortress-like behind the church and upper chalets at Sass Fée. Here, on summer mornings, the women and girls of the village drive out their cows and calves to graze beside the shady streamlet, or to forage for sweet herbs between the granite boulders. The women choose some little eminence with a view toward the snowy Dom, or Alp Hübel, whence they contrive to watch their charges while they knit cozy socks for winter days. Such family groups are very shy and have to be sweetly coaxed to be photographed. Not so this hurrying lad. He is too earnest to even notice that he is being put into a picture: for he is off to the higher slopes on some urgent business. He is attended by his dog, who wears a bell, and, far from being a herdsman's assistant, is, in fact, the pet of the village and the only specimen of the canine race to be found there.

Yes, it is a lovely spot and, here and there, against the trees, seats have been placed for summer guests, but they are rarely occupied, for such travelers as pass by carry ropes around their shoulders and packs upon their backs, and press on steadfastly toward a distant goal far, far above even the topmost fir trees or the glacier's ridge, up into the world of ice and snow.

Montaigne to His Reader

Reader, loe here a well-meaning Booke. It doth at the first entrance forwarne thee, that in contriving the same, I have proposed unto my selfe no other than a familiar and private end: I have no respect or consideration at all, either to thy service, or to my glory; my forces are not capable of any such desseigne. I have vowed the same to the particular commodity of my kinsfolks and friends: to the end, that . . . they may therein find some lineaments of my conditions and humours, and by that meanes reserve more whole, and more likely foster, the knowledge and acquaintance they have had of me. Had my intention beene to forestal and purchase the world's opinion and favour, I would surely have adorned my selfe more quaintly, or kept a more grave and solemne march. I desire therein to be delineated in mine owne genuine, simple and ordinarie fashion, without contention, art or study; for it is my selfe I pourtray. My imperfections shall therein be read to the life, and my naturall forme discerned, so farre-forth as publike reverence hath permitted me. . . . Thus, gentle Reader, my selfe am the groundworke of my booke: It is then no reason thou shouldest employ thy time about so frivolous and vaine a Subject. Therefore farewell.

The first of March, 1580—From the "Essays."

Tendance juste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

OBSERVANT la file d'automobiles qui se succèdent rapidement sur une route transcontinentale, ou les foules se pressant le soir dans les voitures en partance et les trains suburbains, on se demande souvent où va tout ce monde. Quelle impulsion mène l'un dans une certaine direction et l'autre sur une voie entièrement opposée? Les circonstances, les prédilections soi-disant héréditaires, ou de nombreux autres facteurs peuvent paraître contribuer à ce résultat et se combiner pour former le motif majeur qui donne à chaque vie sa direction,—mais ce ne sont là que les apparences extérieures des influences mentales. La pensée, le désir, l'imagination, les buts, voilà les agents silencieux qui sont à l'œuvre et modèlent nos caractéristiques personnelles, soit dans la tendance directe des efforts justes, soit dans les voies décevantes des fausses croyances et des plaisirs aboutissant à la dissipation et à la ruine. Les proverbes de Salomon sont un merveilleux discours sur l'importance de donner une bonne tendance à notre vie, et nous en avons un exemple dans ces lignes: "La justice conduit à la vie; Mais celui qui poursuit le mal marche à la mort."

Le Sermon sur la Montagne était destiné à changer la tendance de la pensée humaine, portée à mettre sa confiance dans les choses matérielles, et à lui donner une perspective nouvelle, une direction élevée, une impulsion divine et spirituelle. "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice," disait Jésus (Matthieu 6:33, version anglaise), indiquant que ce qui est le plus urgent, c'est de commencer par suivre le bon chemin. Peu importe où nous demeurons, quel travail nous faisons, ou si nous avons de grands biens et beaucoup de savoir; pourvu que notre vie soit orientée vers Dieu, toutes les choses nécessaires au confort terrestre "seront données pardessus."

Touchant le Maître, il est écrit qu'il n'avait pas un lieu où il pût reposer sa tête; cependant il n'errait pas sans but le long du sentier de la vie humaine: il savait où il allait. Les paroles et les œuvres de Jésus montraient la puissante tendance spirituelle qui donnait la direction à sa carrière terrestre tout entière. "Vous savez où je vais, et vous en savez le chemin," disait-il à ses disciples lorsqu'il allait les quitter. Jésus était venu pour faire la volonté du Père, et cette tendance, ils avaient dû le voir, le porterait vers le Père, au delà même de la perception bornée du sens humain. Nous allons où notre tendance nous pousse. Qu'il est donc important de modeler les petits traits du caractère, de réprimer les habitudes négligentes, de discipliner notre pensée, afin que la principale tendance de notre vie monte vers le ciel! Depuis bien des siècles, l'application pratique des vérités enseignées et démontrées par Jésus a doué la vie humaine d'une tendance divine, d'un noble but, d'une aspiration élevée. Dans son livre *Non et Oui (No and Yes)*, à la page 46, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'homme a une noble destinée; et la pleine signification de cette destinée s'est levée comme un astre pour les captifs de la maladie et les esclaves du péché. Pour que se développe cette tendance ascendante, qui mène à la santé et à la bonté, je continuerai de travailler et d'attendre."

Ceux qui, "captifs de la maladie et . . . esclaves du péché," ont entrevu les premières lueurs de la "noble destinée" de l'homme,—ceux-là peuvent le mieux apprécier la valeur qu'a pour l'humanité cette "tendance ascendante, qui mène à la santé et à la bonté;" c'est dans ce but que Mrs. Eddy travailla avec tant de persévérance, et c'est cette tendance qui est aujourd'hui démontrée abondamment dans le ministère de la guérison par ses nombreux imitateurs. Reconnaître la possibilité de réaliser de plus en plus, ici et maintenant, la vraie destinée de l'homme comme enfant de Dieu, voilà ce qui change la pensée du monde en détournant l'affluence apparemment puissante de ses tendances matérielles, pour l'amener dans les forts courants de la vraie compréhension spirituelle.

L'avantage de cette orientation vers la spiritualité peut se voir dans presque toutes les phases de l'effort humain. La perception se clarifie et perd ce qui lui voile l'origine et la destinée de l'homme; des idées constructives aident le genre humain à gagner la domination que Dieu lui a donnée sur la terre. Des inventions destinées à faciliter le travail procurent aux hommes des loisirs pour se développer et faire des recherches; la pauvreté et la misère sont en voie de diminuer; de plus, le monde s'intéresse au bien général et y contribue.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy montre comment la Science Chrétienne prouve son influence divine dans les affaires humaines, lorsqu'elle dit (p. 272): "C'est la spiritualisation de la pensée et la Christianisation de la vie journalière en contraste avec les résultats de l'horrible comédie de l'existence matérielle; c'est la chasteté et la pureté, en contraste avec les tendances inférieures et l'attirance terrestre du sensualisme et de l'impureté, qui témoignent réellement de l'origine divine et de l'opération de la Science Chrétienne."

Ayant accepté "l'origine divine et . . . l'opération de la Science Chrétienne," on apprend promptement que l'Esprit, Dieu, est Tout, tandis que la matière, avec ses tendances mauvaises, n'est rien qu'une illusion de l'entendement mortel hypothétique, sans entité ou identité. Cette compréhension spirituelle rectifie les écarts et les déviations de l'existence mortelle et montre que l'homme tend toujours naturellement vers la spiritualité et la félicité vécues. Le cours de nos pensées et de nos buts ayant été dirigé vers la justice, il acquiert la force et l'élan que donnent le pouvoir et la direction spirituels. Tel un puissant torrent, ce flot vivant de la tendance spirituelle se fraye un chemin à travers les croyances illusoires de la vie dans la matière, jusqu'à la réalisation présente que l'homme réel et le Père ne font qu'un.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français édités à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Right Tendency

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN WATCHING a line of speeding automobiles on some transcontinental route, or the evening throngs that crowd out-bound cars or suburban trains, one often wonders where all the people are going. What is the impulse which carries one in a certain direction and another in an entirely opposite way? Circumstances, supposedly hereditary predilections, or numerous other contributing factors may seem to combine to form the impelling motive which gives direction to each one's life, but these are only the outward semblances of mental influences. Thought, desire, imagination, purpose, are the silent agents at work molding one's personal characteristics into some direct tendency of right endeavor or into the delusive ways of false beliefs and pleasures terminating in wastefulness and ruin. The proverbs of Solomon are a wonderful discourse on the importance of giving to one's life a right tendency, an instance of which is shown where it is written, "As righteousness tendeth to life: so he that pursueth evil pursueth it to his own death."

The Sermon on the Mount was designed to change the tendency of human thought from its reliance upon material things and give it a new outlook, an upward trend, a divine and spiritual impulsion. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," Jesus said, indicating that getting started in the right direction was of more importance than any other thing. It makes little difference where one dwells, what his work may be, or whether he has great riches and much learning; only let the trend of his life be Godward, and all that he needs of earthly comfort "shall be added."

Of the Master it is written that he had not where to lay his head, yet he did not wander aimlessly along the pathway of human life; he knew where he was going. Jesus' words and works showed the mighty spiritual tendency which gave direction to his entire earthly career. "Whither I go ye know, and the way ye know," Jesus said to his disciples when he was about to leave them. He came to do the will of the Father, and that tendency, they must have seen, would carry him to the Father, even beyond the bounds of human sense perception. One goes whither his tendency carries him. How important, then, that one should so mold little traits of character, check careless habits, discipline one's thinking, that the main tendency of his life shall be heavenward! For many centuries the practical application of the truths Jesus taught and demonstrated has invested human life with a divine tendency, a noble purpose, a lofty aim. In her book "No and Yes" (p. 46) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Man has a noble destiny; and the full-orbed significance of this destiny has dawned on the sick-bound and sin-enslaved. For the unfolding of this upward tendency to health, greatness, and goodness, I shall continue to labor and wait."

Those who, "sick-bound and sin-enslaved," have glimpsed the dawning radiance of man's "noble destiny," can best appreciate the value to humanity of this "upward tendency to health, greatness, and goodness," for which Mrs. Eddy so untiringly labored, and which today is being abundantly demonstrated in the healing ministrations of her many followers. The recognition of the possibility that man's true destiny as a child of God may here and now be increasingly realized, is changing the thought of the world by turning its seemingly mighty concourse of material tendencies into the strong currents of true spiritual understanding.

The advantage of this trend toward spirituality may be seen in almost every branch of human endeavor. Perception is being clarified of its mistiness regarding man's origin and destiny; constructive ideas are aiding mankind to gain his God-given dominion over the earth. Labor-saving devices are giving men leisure for expansion and research; poverty and wretchedness are being ameliorated; and the general welfare is a subject of world interest and promotion.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy shows how Christian Science is proving its divine influence in human affairs, where she says (p. 272), "It is the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life, in contrast with the results of the ghastly farce of material existence; it is chastity and purity, in contrast with the downward tendencies and earthward gravitation of sensualism and impurity, which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science."

Having accepted the "divine origin and operation of Christian Science," one quickly learns that Spirit, God, is All, and that matter, with its evil tendencies, is nothing but an illusion of supposititious mortal mind, without entity or identity. This spiritual understanding rectifies the deflections and deviations of mortal existence, and shows man's natural tendency to be always toward spiritual living and blessedness. The trend of one's thought and purpose having been directed into righteousness, it acquires the momentum of spiritual power and direction. Like a mighty torrent, this life-stream of spiritual tendency breaks through the illusive belief of life in matter into the present realization of the real man's oneness with the Father.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Morning Sonnet

Listen to me, listen to me, my dear!
The pool is full of gilded willow trees,
And wears an agate frog with freckled knees,
And holds a birch-wand like a tapered spear
Of whittled ivory. This water clear
Would float the sky if it were not for these
Thick boughs of silk, these frills and filigrees
Young April has embroidered on the year.
Somewhere a bird repeats an obvious thing,
Having the courage of sincerity.
Nobody ever taught him how to sing.
But since sun-up he has not ceased to strike
His sleighbell syllables all tuned alike:
Listen to me . . . to me . . . listen to me.

—GRACE HAZARD CONKLIN, in "Witch and Other Poems."

Just Before Winter

The frosts and mists and battering rains that follow in quick succession after the equinox, the chill winds that creep about the fields, have ceased for a little while, and there is a pleasant sound in the fir trees. Everything is not gone yet. In the lanes that lead down to the "shaws" in the dells, the "gills," as these wooded depths are called, buckler ferns, green, fresh, and elegantly fashioned, remain under the shelter of the hazel-lined banks. From the tops of the ash wands, where the linnets so lately sang, coming up from the stubble, the darkened leaves have been blown, and their divided branches stand bare like outstretched fingers. Black-spotted sycamore leaves are down, but the moss grows thick and deeply green; and the trumpets of the lichen seem to be larger, now they are moist, than when they were dry under summer heat. Here is herb-Robert in flower—its leaves are scarlet; a leaf of St. John's-wort too has become scarlet; the bramble leaves are many shades of crimson; one plant of tormentil has turned yellow. Brown lie the acorns, yellow where they were fixed in their cups. —RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Field and Hedgerow."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

China's Girl Diplomat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

FOR more than 20 years, the relations between China and its border country, Tibet, have been undeveloped; but under the leadership of the Nanking Government, China has taken steps to establish a new understanding with that country, regarded as an integral part of the Republic.

And to accomplish this unusual task, a Chinese girl, only 24 years old, Miss Liu Manching, was chosen. Miss Liu has just returned from this extraordinary mission, which took her over 1800 miles through regions avoided by even the most intrepid explorers. Unaccompanied by either male escort or body guard, she traveled for seven months via steamer, chair, mule-cart and foot over territory where bandits hold sway.

Miss Liu accomplished the establishment of an entente between the Tibetan Government and the Nanking régime.

In an official commendation, the Chinese Government says:

A Patriotic Ideal

"Upon her arrival in Lhasa, Miss Liu conferred with the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan leaders and succeeded in bringing about an entente between them and the Government of China. She has demonstrated in a most striking way the interest which the Chinese people have in the affairs of Tibet. She deserves high praise for her valorous achievement and unstinted applause from the whole nation. Here is a girl who has shown that there is a fine hardihood in Chinese women, the equal of any displayed by her sex elsewhere in the world."

Miss Liu is Tibetan by birth. Even when she was a child she determined that one day she would do something to bring closer together China and her country. In her early teens she proceeded to Peiping and entered a girls' normal school. Later she matriculated at a missionary college. As she is a Buddhist, as most Tibetans are, complications arose and she was forced to give up her studies.

About this time the National Government turned its attention to frontier problems and organized a Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs. Miss Liu became a member. The first Mongolian conference was held at Nanking a year ago, and one of its important decisions was to send an envoy to the Tibetan people.

It must be remembered that Tibet is a frontier land and has had few if any contacts with the outside world. Its history is complicated. Buddhism is the state religion and is a far more powerful factor in the life of the community than trade or commerce. The Soviet's proximity to the land made it all the more important that China immediately establish friendly contacts.

A Courageous Embassy

Miss Liu left Nanking, July, 1929. October found her in Bar-tong, and after walking 300 li, about 100 miles, she reached the Tibetan border. On the way, due to the protection of Tibetan chieftains, she escaped bandit attacks. But she was stopped twice by Tibetan troops. A special permit from the Dalai Lama gave her entry to Lhasa, the sacred city and capital, which she reached after seven months of the most trying adventures an unescorted girl has ever undertaken in that part of the country.

China's girl envoy carried with her the salutations of Chiang Kai-shek, president of China, and she took numerous official documents to establish good will between the National Government and the Tibetans. She spent three months with them, clarifying misunderstandings. The Tibetans generally thought that the Kuomintang and the Communist Party were one and the same. She corrected that error. Further, she explained the political policies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and what the Nationalists are trying to do, especially in relation to Tibet. She was welcomed wherever she went.

The State Council has announced that a special award will be made to Miss Liu. Besides being given a sum of money, she will be presented with a scroll describing her emprise.

Women's Organizations

"KNOW One Subject Well," seems to be the motto of a growing number of women's clubs. The club that is scattering its potential powers by attempting to furnish its members with a smattering of many subjects, under the mistaken impression that there must be a program to suit the interests of each individual member, is rapidly being replaced by clubs that are studying one subject for an entire season. The members of such clubs find themselves at the close of the club year infinitely richer in understanding and sympathy because of the singleness of thought which has occupied them over a period of months.

Occasionally an unusual program of this type serves as an inspiration for other clubs. Such a one has come to us from the Woman's Club of Durant, Mississippi. This club will devote every program of this club year to the study of Pan-Americanism. The papers will be prepared by members, thus affording them a liberal education on the subject, because of the research which will be required in order to adequately present the different topics.

The opening meeting, on Sept. 16, was given to outlining the purpose of the study course. Papers were presented on The United States and Pan-Americanism, and The Pan-American Union; Its Organization, Relationships and Future. The two following meetings will be devoted to a study of Mexico, with such topics as its economic resources, its ideals, achievements of the new nationalism, the real boundary line, intimate glimpses of the land of the Red Tiger, modern tendencies in Mexican art, and intellectual progress in Mexico.

A meeting will be devoted to Central America, one member presenting a paper on Guatemala, Salvador, and Panama, another member one on Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Two other members will speak about the unusual industries and the writers of Honduras.

* * *

Island Republics will be considered by papers on Cuba: A Blending of the Old and the New, Haiti and the Dominican Republic; the land Columbus loved, the United States on the Caribbean, and Modern Spanish Literature in Porto Rico.

Political trends in Pan-America includes such topics as Feminism, Foreign Policy of the United States, Latin-American Foreign Policy, and Background of South American Republics.

Two meetings will be given to Venezuela and Brazil. Papers will be read on the Gateway of South America, Bolivar House, Some Brazilian History, A Visit to Rio the Magnificent, Notes on Women Writers of Brazil, and other topics.

Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine will occupy the programs of three meetings. Some of the topics are, Argentina the Silver Land, the Centaur of the Southern Plains, Obstacles to Good Feeling and Steps Toward Their Removal.

* * *

Andean countries will be studied in April and May. Their industrial and economic development, educational condition and contemporary intellectual life being some of the topics. The final program of the year will consider the fine arts in Spanish America. Music, literature, the theater and "Cultural Peaks in Contemporary Spanish America," are the subjects.

Each program is followed by a forum during which members will discuss "Current Events in Latin America."

It is certain that conversation, reading, and the community life of Durant will take on a new interest and broader vision because of the study in which the women will engage this winter.

Pottery and Active School For Potters-To-Be

ONE of the essentials in the business or professional world, is that quality that will recognize an opportunity. Nearly four years ago a Boston woman, who had made a notable business success of a handicraft, saw that the moment had come to branch out in an expansion not before considered by her. The woman was Edith Brown, the industry that of the making of pottery, and the then new adventure has become the Paul Revere Pottery School.

The Paul Revere Pottery School itself was first started as a social service, a work that commenced with a group of 12 or more girls who were trained to make pottery for a small wage. At that time Edith Brown, although an artist and at one time a student of modeling with Bela Pratt, knew nothing of ceramics. Her first step in the process of learning this art was to visit the various potteries throughout the United States, and through the kindness of several leading ceramists she received instruction as to the working out of glaze formulas and from the potters themselves the practical making of pottery. From this beginning she developed an industry that during two decades has sent its lovely products all over the United States as well as to other countries.

Schoolroom and Workshop

Then, four years ago, Miss Brown decided upon a new venture—an expansion that was brought about largely through the establishment by Columbia University and other universities and colleges, of courses in this oldest of the arts. The Paul Revere Pottery, located amidst gardens on a hilltop outside of Boston, took the hint and became a school where classes in pottery making are taught in connection with an established and successful business.

There are summer classes as well as classes during the regular school year, and they include children as well as adults. To the question recently put to Miss Brown, "Who compose the classes and what do the pupils make?" she replied, "Many of the pupils are mothers, some are grandmothers. We have bookkeepers and clerks, both men and women; girls from the art schools; teachers of vocational therapy. They make just about everything you can think of."

Miss Brown finds a keen enjoyment in the combination rôle of originator of decorations and that of teaching others how to design. Her time is divided between the management of the pottery business and the schoolrooms in connection with the workshop. A certain pupil, whose interest in the Chinese has found expression in copying an old double jade vase of the Sung dynasty, with much carving, may be Miss Brown's pride at one moment. The next, she will turn with particular satisfaction to the pupil who is copying a beautiful Indian bowl.

Individual Expression

If one talks to the pupils of the school it is easy to understand the reason for their enthusiasm. One woman having just built her own home, is fashioning, under Miss Brown's guidance, dishes that are to be glazed to harmonize with the color scheme of the decorations. Another student is engaged in making a lamp, as a gift to her mother. A young girl is intent upon completing tiles for a porch table. A little lad of 10 or 11 recently made 20 tiles for the fireplace in his own room. "Very creditably done they were, too," Miss Brown explains. "He used yellow and brown for his color plan; they were set in the fireplace in the new room and the whole color scheme was built around them."

Edith Brown finds a daily interest in her work. "I am so glad that I took on the school," she said. "Many of those who come to learn how to make the ware do it simply for their pleasure, yet there are others to whom it means real business, this fashioning of pottery to sell. But whether it be for their own homes, or to fit them as teachers, or to enable them to carry on a business of their own, it is a satisfaction to feel that what one has learned through more than 20 years of pottery making, is being passed along to others, isn't it?"

Tole Vernis, French Craft, Revived in England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

MRS. GODOLPHIN MILBANK, when she first began working, was quite unconscious of the fact that she was reviving a very beautiful old tradition in achieving what is practically a reproduction of tôle vernis, which the French brothers Martin made before they started the lovely painted furniture known as vernis Martin.

The work, which somewhat resembles Battersea enamel in effect, except that the decoration is generally typically French, is done on various metals in the form of candlesticks, door plates, bonbonnières and various little boxes for all sorts of uses.

Boxes and Hardware

An exquisite miniature workbox in blue-du-roi had an oval center panel of white edged with gilt and painted with a cluster of fruit and flowers, while in the corners on a similar white ground were a few pears, apples, plums or cherries, each corner being different. It was a piece quite worthy of a place in a china cupboard, yet its moderate price, as compared with the antique work it so much resembles, would justify the owner of it in putting it to daily practical use. The dainty little fittings were in keeping with the exterior and necessitated a special journey to Paris to procure them and their like for other boxes.

"I use chiefly the old colors for backgrounds, such as rose-du-Barri, Sèvres-yellow and Sèvres-blue, the last named being the most difficult of all," Mrs. Milbank added.

"I do flowers, and birds, and landscapes, and fruit in the French style," Mrs. Milbank said, "although some pieces are like the old Chelsea china, as you see. All the designs are different, and I don't think that I could copy. You must throw yourself back 150 years to be able to paint this kind of thing. If I had painted that with lilac and narcissus it would look like a modern decoration." A most lovable little Old World box was indicated in Sèvres-yellow with an oval center painting of pink roses, deep blue morning-glory, and mauve and pink tulips' looking as though they really might have been painted a century and a half ago. On the sides of the bonbonnière were scattered three or four graceful tiny tulips, represented as if carelessly thrown there.

Mrs. Milbank at one time painted landscapes in water colors and oils. That was before she started on this modern tôle vernis. Her great-uncle, it is interesting to recall, was landscape painter to Queen Charlotte.

The story of how the tôle vernis was developed is given in her own words.

"I used to go periodically to Scotland for long visits," she said, "and as one had to take a good many toilet necessaries, I used roughly to paint any little old box to hold them. When I came home one year it occurred to me that it would be nice to make some boxes sufficiently attractive to be used on one's toilet table.

"I started on any kind of metal boxes that I could find, and one day a friend who is an artist came to see me and he said, 'I'll send you some textbooks about tôle vernis, as you are unconsciously on the track of it.' 'Tôle,' I found, is an old French word for metal, and it was because the French Government declared it illegal to make tôle vernis that the secret was lost.

"I then picked up some old tôle vernis, a pair of door plates that I found in an antique shop in the neighborhood, and I experimented for many months and had many disappointments. On one occasion I thought that I had got a box absolutely ready for the painting of my flower miniatures, when, after many months of work, the background was all swept off like a piece of ribbon. I tried roughing the metal and everything else that I could think of until I got the secret of the various mediums that will hold colors on the metals."

Mrs. Milbank mixes all her own colors and finds that some require a totally different kind of treatment from others, some wanting as many as 30 coats before being completed. Even now, if a mistake is made and too much of one medium or too little of another is put on, the work has to be chipped off with a chisel right down to the metal.

There was also a great difficulty in getting the original boxes made, and out of 100 sometimes as many as 70 had to be sent back as not up to the standard of perfect finish required. Every box is protected with a rim as in the old Limoges and Battersea enamels.

Not an Enamel

"I do not, however, pretend that this is an enamel," said Mrs. Milbank, "because the old tôle vernis was not, but it has all the durability of enamel. In fact, in some ways I think that it is stronger."

Various metals are used for the different pieces. For instance, the boxes are of copper and the candlesticks of pewter.

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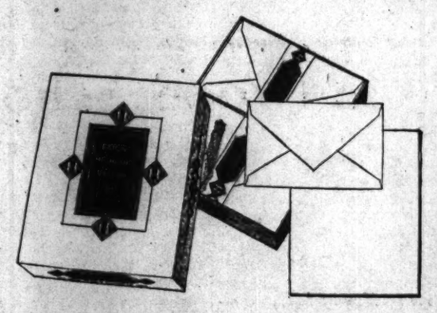

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EDUCATIONAL

Books for Teacher and Children

By DOROTHY THODY

I—First Considerations

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS all very well to talk about literature in the primary and secondary schools if one has had several years' experience in teaching and reading, and has stocked class libraries and conducted book clubs through term on mounting term. But for too many students on the edge of the their professional training, literature has consisted of compulsory reading for examinations, and finding themselves faced with the necessity for drawing up a scheme, either for themselves or for a class of children, they are painfully aware of a sense of emptiness and a clamoring for practical help, for illustrations and examples of books and authors.

Some such questions as the following are familiar to all young teachers, and to answer them to the student's advantage is the object of this series of nine articles.

(a) What "great" books are suitable for early work in literature?
(b) Where can I find the Folk Tale, the Myth, the Nature Story, the Legend—for my own reading first, and then an edition for my class?
(c) Where can I find cheap editions and guarantee good versions of Chaucer's stories, of the Arthurian Cycle, the Iliad and Odyssey narratives? Then, which of these are suitable for my children, and which ought I to read myself because they are fuller and richer translations than the class could manage?
(d) What can I read in the original—French, or any other modern language? Old French for fairy tales and chansons? (How else shall I enjoy Aucassin and Nicolette?) Anglo-Saxon, for our own treasures of the past—Orpheus and Eurydice Beowulf? Middle English for Chaucer? (Can I, who do not speak their tongue, join that pilgrim company)—a smattering of classical Greek that in some measure at least I may hear "the surge and thunder of the Odyssey"? What more am I prepared to do along these lines?
(e) What poetry do I need to enrich my own reading and pleasure? And what shall I pass along to my class? Where can I find descriptive passages in Cowper, Wordsworth, Masefield, for instance?
(f) If I desire action in literature, where can I find it in verse and prose? Where humor?
(g) How shall I start about stocking and running a class library?
(h) How does one wean a boy from the cheap sensational story, for instance, and a girl from inferior reading, and get them successfully embarked upon the classics and good modern literature?
(i) Have I a fairly definite, at any rate an adequate, knowledge of the growth and development of literature in my own country? If not, what short and concise histories can I read that will supply the deficiency as speedily as possible? What fuller history shall I include among my own books for further study, and what simple one can I give to the class?

Literature Is to Be Enjoyed

In all these questions and in all attempts to answer them it must be remembered that literature is to be enjoyed; that if it is to achieve anything—to fire imagination, to strengthen ideals, to point the way of beauty—it must be enjoyed. Pleasure and delight are among the earliest emotions known to men, and they are the instinctive bases upon which all endeavor is laid down, from which achievement leaps toward the stars. Nothing worth the doing, nothing that has ever accomplished anything, has been rooted in fear or aversion. The baby loves his woolly ball, clutches it, and learns a dozen coördinating movements by the way. The psalmist felt his heart burn within him for joy in the presence of the Lord, and cried, as aspiration has always cried, "I will walk in Thy house with a perfect heart." Joy is our native air, and teacher and class must breathe it deeply in the literature lesson.

It is well to remember that there are three methods of reading:
(a) Rapid reading that aims only at getting hold of the story.
(b) A literary study of style and matter.
(c) Consultative reading—reference pure and simple.

Early reading is invariably done for reading's sake, and when once the tale is extracted the child wants to push on to new ground. This is the rich and formative period of which the teacher needs to take every advantage. Comment on a book is slight, criticism unheard of—save in the general terms of "liking" or "not liking." Not until children have worked in this way undeterred through at least a section of the school library, and tried our suggestions at the public libraries in the town, should any attempt be made to hold up interest for the sake of written and oral examination of a book, which forms the bridge over which to journey from cursory reading to literary study.

Such an examination needs to be intelligently prepared for. It is inconceivable that a class will be ready to start upon a record at the same time, in ones and twos the work must be started, and those tiny groups will do all the proselyting that may be necessary. A record book might be started upon some such lines as the following and early class discussions follow a similar plan:

1. Reasons for liking or disliking the story just read.
2. What was the most exciting (or beautiful) part?
3. Copy the cleverest piece of conversation.
4. What was the climax? Was it unexpected or carefully unfolded?
5. What was the clearest piece of description?
6. Write a brief study of one of the characters.
7. What was the most difficult aspect of the book?
8. Give shortly a summary of the plot.
9. Would you care to have a list of more books by the same author?

Free Chatter

When a section of a class is ready for free chatter about a book several children may be nominated to deal each with one such suggestion as the above. Here of course, a difficulty arises, since most children have individual books, and possibly two or three at most will be reading the same work. In most classes, however, one or more books will have been set aside for detailed and combined study, or an essay, or poem, read by the entire class, may be so dealt with.

Certain children and adults too, never arrive at what may be called literary reading. To get the story, irrespective of how that story has been developed and presented, is all their aim; essay, biography, travel, belles-lettres, poetry, remain almost entirely unknown when they have once reached harbor after examination waters. But at least the teacher must see to it that he has wealth upon which to draw, an appreciation of what is beautiful in thought and word, intelligent and adequate knowledge of how to read himself and how to train his pupils in reading. The subsequent articles in this series are designed to give practical suggestions with regard to books for personal and class study—translations, adaptations—and a word on the use of school and public libraries.

The Parent

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Friends:

A letter published in the Parent Column from Edinburgh, Scotland, signed W. S. P., has made me want to put my thoughts in order in the matter of the obedience of children to their parents. These conclusions have been formed over a period of eight years of teaching, part of which has overlapped 10 years of parenthood.

In the ordinary run of human affairs, I'm not much in favor of "blind obedience" because the insistence upon it is so apt to deteriorate into mere domination on the part of the parent. Many problems involving disobedience may be avoided entirely by regular habits in the way of daily routine such as times for sleep, feeding, picking up toys, etc.

Many difficult situations will not occur at all if the parent will ask himself or herself, "Will this thing which I am about to require of the child contribute in any way to his growth?" Nearly all parents start out with this one idea: "Once I have asked my child to do a certain thing, I must insist that he do it." Then, often, acting under sudden impulse we request something which really contributes nothing to the good of the child. I think of this illustration. I have come downstairs, forgetting my apron which I knew I was going to need. It is easier for Ellen to "skip upstairs and get it" than for me. Ellen is very busy with a bit of doll's washing. It will interrupt a concentrated period of "work" for Ellen with no advantage for her except waiting upon her mother, and there are plenty of other opportunities for that particular thing. Therefore, I, who have forgotten my apron, go and get it. I think the same idea would hold true in the case of the two-year-old putting clothespins into a milk bottle and mother's handkerchief on the table near by.

This persistent decision on the part of the parent as to the necessity of the thing which he is about to ask will increase the child's attention to those things which are asked, as well as the realization that if his parent does request something it is a logical and fair request and entitled to response on his part. The children of "naggers" are seldom obedient. Personally, I never hesitate to rescind a request that I belatedly decide is not justified, always explaining the reason.

The matter of expending originality and thought on a situation so that the problem of disobedience doesn't enter into it at all seems desirable to me. This, I think, W. S. P. terms "indirect methods." At best there are so many times when there is nothing for it but to say, "My dear, you simply have to do it because it's what seems right to your father or mother or teacher, or because it's for the good of yourself or the little community in which you live." Therefore, whenever we can work around this direct clash of parent decision and child desire it puts the child and the parent on firmer, friendlier ground. Beside this, it is less liable to fix a habit of reaction against parental suggestion.

Although, perhaps, it is not according to our own upbringing or the former conception of the relation of parent and child, it seems to me that the more friendly the relationship between the two, the more certain will be the parental influence and the more willing the child becomes to accept as necessary those things which the parent feels are absolutely necessary.

Really, it resolves itself into parent discipline as well as child obedience; and as we grow in fairness, judgment and sympathy for the problems, not of parenthood but of childhood, so will our children grow in obedience, not to the will of someone bigger and stronger and older than they, but to the recognition of the spiritual understanding governing that someone.

So summing up: I aim to avoid the requiring of obedienee whenever I can and insist on it when I can't. Both direct method and indirect method; that very desirable "middle ground."

(Mrs.) K. V. P.

* * *

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Editor:

Reading the article, "A Child's Confidence," in the "Parent Column" of the Monitor of Sept. 16, brought back to memory how prone we parents are to think contrary to the unselfish and loving child thought.

What beautiful lessons we may learn by taking children into our confidence! What marvelous reward there is for us, if we but drop for a minute our work or study—whatever the nature—and live with them in that pure child innocence!

A few weeks ago, our little boy, Junior, age 5, was playing with a rope, started to run with it trailing behind. His dog, Snubs, who was on the back porch, spied the rope just as Junior was running by, and away he ran and caught hold of the rope, which delighted Junior very much—his delight made manifest by spontaneous laughter and eyes sparkling with joy. Suddenly, Snubs slowed down and began pulling and jerking on the rope. Junior's laughter and the sparkle in his eyes vanished just about as suddenly, and he began calling to his mother, "Mamma, call Snubs." The following drama took place:

Mother: "What for?" Junior: "He's got a hold of this rope, and he's going to break his teeth."

Mother: "No, he won't break his teeth; he wants to play."

Junior: "He'd break his teeth if I'd run, and Snubs would hang on to it."

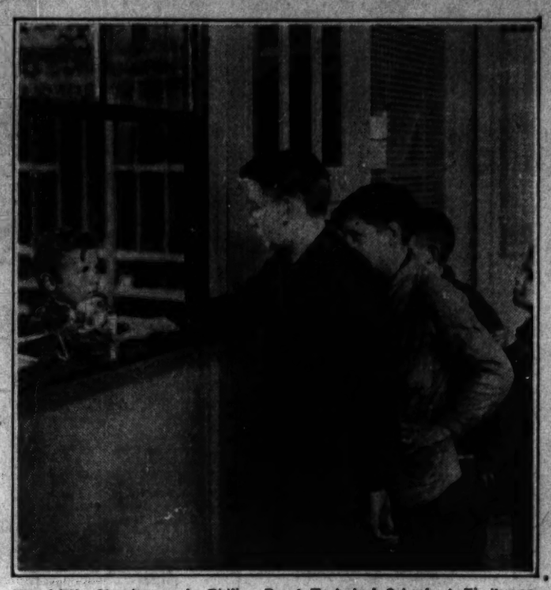
Mother: "No, Snubs will let go before he breaks his teeth."

Junior: "All right."

And away Junior ran, calling, "Come on, Snubsy boy"; and the above mentioned manifestation shone forth brighter than before.

The unfolding of the joy and peace of unselfishness and love that this—one of many lessons received from my children—has brought to me—dear friends, words fail to express my gratitude.

My little boy enjoys and loves the Christian Science Sunday School and the Monitor, and so does his Daddy. The acceptance of this opportunity to write to the Parent Column has brought me more blessings, for which I am most grateful. B. H.



The Little Storekeeper in Philips Boys' Technical School at Eindhoven, Holland. The Boys Take Turns at Being Storskeeper for the Industrial Plant Which Conducts the School.

Dutch Industrial Concern Trains Boys in Its Own School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam

SOME time ago a prominent lamp works at Eindhoven, in the Dutch southern province Noord-Brabant, which employs over 30,000 hands, inaugurated its new Industrial School. In this all sections of their 10-year-old department "Schools and People's Education" are now being housed. It is generally recognized that this industrial concern is doing splendid work for the training and education of their technical and industrial as well as their administrative workers. In this respect this enterprise has no equals among the great industrial concerns in the Netherlands.

Most interesting is the boys' technical school, which is equipped with the latest technical instruments and apparatus and in which boys of 13 receive technical education in almost every branch for a two-year tuition period. During this time they earn some kind of wages, although they are only apprentices. The boys have to perform all the duties which they may later be called upon to do when they are full-fledged laborers. In turn they act as storekeeper in the industrial plant, and the photograph shows that the little storekeeper does not take lightly his task of distributing tools to his fellow-workers, although he can scarcely peep over the counter of his storeroom. After his two years' training the boy takes up the practical side for one year, in order to get the necessary technical training. Then he again goes back to school for a further period of one year, to finish his studies. When at the age of 17 he finally returns to the factory, the youth is considered an adult trained worker.

Another department of this school is devoted to the training of adult unskilled laborers, who in a few weeks learn the necessary industrial operations which qualify them for technical work in the factory. As they receive wages during their "school" period, this affords a splendid opportunity for adult laborers to enter an entirely new branch of work.

Law and the 'Gift of Gab'

By HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

Dear Dean:

I am a junior high school student. We are studying occupations in a "Life Career" class. Our teacher has asked us to indicate whether we are more interested in a trade, a profession, or in business. I am most interested in the professions, and since I like English and history better than mathematics or science, I am not going to be an engineer.

I think I would like law, but I have an uncle who is always telling me that I would not make a lawyer because I do not have the "gift of gab." He says I would soon get tired of defending criminals. Anyway, the law is overcrowded and lawyers are not making any money. What do you think? I don't like to talk a lot. My uncle wants me to become a teacher, but I don't want to. Very truly yours,

Jim.

Dear Jim:

I shall talk with you and your uncle by letter concerning law and teaching. I have studied law and was a teacher in both high school and college before becoming a dean. Besides, hundreds of other boys in the past 15 years have asked the same question you and your uncle present.

It is a mistaken idea that the "gift of gab" is essential even for a trial lawyer. John W. Davis once wrote me: "There are two sentences which should be hammered into the mind of every law student. The first from Jefferson: 'Never use two words where one will do.' The second from Webster: 'The power of clear statement is the great power at the bar.' On these two commandments hangs a large part of a lawyer's success and usefulness." This should be encouraging to you.

From time to time you will hear that there are too many lawyers, too many engineers, too many professional men of all types, except, perhaps country doctors. There is also plenty of evidence that the skillful lawyer, the expert electrical engineer, the able surgeon, and the distinguished educator are prosperous even when times are dull.

In the profession of law there are many kinds of work calling for many types of ability and interest. It is true that the lawyer who pleads cases in court must be able to express his thoughts clearly and forcefully. It is also true that many lawyers do not plead cases in court. Office lawyers draw up wills, contracts and other legal papers. They are consulted in the settlement of estates, in real estate transactions, and in transactions involving corporate reorganizations and corporate mortgages. At the head of many great industrial establishments are many men who started in the legal profession, and from being legal advisers to such enterprises became president, vice-president, or general manager.

Furthermore the training of the law is excellent preparation for political life. Many who study law do so as a means to an end other than the trying of law suits such as you may have seen at your county courthouse. You do not have to defend criminals if this is not to your liking after you are admitted to the bar.

Fortunately it is possible to postpone your final decision as to law as a life career, or even as a preparation for other careers, until you enter college. I would suggest that you choose the pre-professional group of studies in junior and senior high school.

It is unfortunate that for many young men the world of occupations is a dark continent. They have many opinions about careers but few definite facts. A good vocational counselor can give you facts and sources of information about any occupation in which you are interested. Sometimes the lawyer, doctor and engineer are prejudiced either for or against the occupation in which they have been working, and an outsider who has analyzed many careers can help most.

You might cultivate the acquaintance of men in various careers, however, and learn from them much that will help you to make your own decision. Remember that neither your uncle nor I will suffer if you enter the wrong occupation. Neither he nor I will receive the benefits twenty years hence if you choose what for you is the right career. You have most at stake, and with help, you should make the decision. Sincerely,

Dean.

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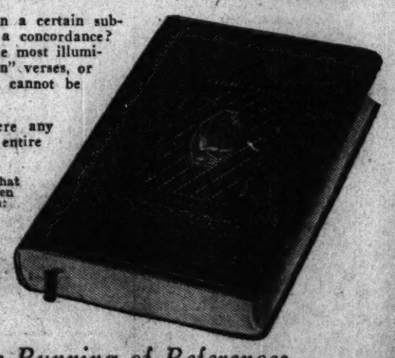

Take the subject of "Prayer," for instance. Are there any more vitally important verses on that subject in the entire Bible than the following?

"The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." (Psalm 145:18). "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: For everyone that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." (Matthew 7:7, 8).

Yet the word "Prayer" does not appear in a single one of those verses! And so it is with hundreds of other subjects dealt with in the Bible. Oftimes the verses of the very greatest significance to you as a seeker for Biblical guidance, are literally hidden away where you will find them only by chance if you depend on any but the most up-to-date system. Can you afford to risk overlooking such hidden gems by using antiquated methods in your study of the Bible?

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LABRADOR FOLK MAKE RUGS WHEN FISH DON'T RUN

Shops to Open as Outlet for Handicraft of Far Northern Missions

Lady Grenfell's share in the work established 38 years ago by her husband, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, has been the Grenfell Labrador Industries, which provide an outlet for the handiwork of 2000 women in Northern Labrador and Newfoundland. Although more given to deeds than words and seldom writing for publication, in this article she describes the significance and scope of her great project.

By LADY GRENFELL

The story of the industrial department of the International Grenfell Association has been one of real progress and expansion, geographically in the area covered, numerically in the numbers employed, educationally in the constantly rising standard of the products, and socially in the beneficial effects on many homes scattered along many miles, where bit by bit greater cleanliness and order and better food and clothing have been introduced.

One of the many attractions offered by Labrador and its people is the many foci which the problem presents. There are drawbacks like the climate and the polar current, and what some would regard as a plethora of snow and ice for an undue proportion of the year. There are the difficulties of a population scattered in little villages strung along a stormy coast line, with infrequent communication by fortnightly mail steamers in summer—while in winter the isolation and the difficulties of transportation are intensified by the frozen sea, and a land without roads, or railroads, or motorcars or airplanes. All one can count on as a highway is the vast blanket of snow and ice and the faithful dog team.

The troubles of the North Newfoundland and Labrador coasts are due to ignorance and poverty, and not to a lack of character in its people—a fact which makes efforts on behalf of these fine Anglo-Saxon fishermen all the more appealing. Their great need, and their great desire for themselves, is not charity but work—remunerative labor, the fruits of which will enable them to buy needed food and clothing.

It was this challenge to find such work for our fellow Anglo-Saxons that 30 years ago led to the beginning of the Industrial Department. To create a nation of paupers or beggars would have been a disaster; so from the beginning the rule was laid down and strictly adhered to that this food and clothing must be earned by work of some kind, and not doled out to the people, except in cases of extreme poverty and immediate need.

The lives of the women of the Labrador and North Newfoundland coasts a generation ago were particularly drab. The lives of the men, whose summer days are spent on the sea, and whose winter days are passed in the forest trapping or cutting wood, presented more variety and greater possibilities. Thus from the beginning the work of the Industrial Department was primarily designed for the women.

Fortunately there existed the native industry of rug hooking, to which the women were accustomed from earliest childhood, and at which all of them were proficient, or at least potentially so. The Devonshire and Cornish and Scotch ancestors of these fisher-folk of Newfoundland and Labrador must have brought this industry with them from old England at the same time that it migrated to New England. And today the women of these coasts have the distinction of producing the finest hooked rugs in the world. The work is so delicate that it resembles needle point, and it is often difficult to convince people that it is done with the homely mat hook.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell himself designed various patterns for the rugs—scenes familiar to the life of the country—and the mat hookers responded by a keen interest in these pictured representations of everyday creatures and activities such as dog teams running over the show, through the forest or under the full moon, polar bears standing on pans of ice and gazing at brother polar bears, flights of geese over the northern spruce trees, lynxes gazing up at supercilious crows, rabbits running through the green wood, the Labrador geese in their native marshes.

Then the toy industry. This time the dog teams and other animals were cut from wood and painted from nature. And finally, in an attempt to utilize the local resources of the coast, the ivory industry was started, using walrus tusks and whale teeth. Many today look upon its products as the most interesting and beautiful which Labrador has to offer.

Gradually these denizens of the North—the dog team, the bears, the birds, the arctic hares, whether hooked in rugs or carved in wood or ivory, or painted on the lids of tin boxes,—began voyaging further and further afield to the United States, Canada and England. They constituted a kind of sub-Polar migration and wherever they went they were welcomed, in the beginning because of the sympathy of other Anglo-Saxons for the self-respecting efforts of their cousins in the North, but later more for their own merits and intrinsic interest.

There are today, on the books of the Industrial Department, nearly two thousand women, most of whom are mat hookers, although quite a reasonable proportion of the girls are doing weaving. The toy making and ivory work is carried on mostly by disabled men and boys.

Great care is always taken not to offer full-time work to men who are able to fish and trap. The attempt of the Grenfell Association is always to keep men at work on the natural industries of the country and under the ordinary conditions of the life of the coast.

The problem today is not one of production, but of sales. To meet this need, we have had to take the tremendous venture of opening two shops, one at 425 Madison Avenue, New York, and the other at 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Benefactors to Fisher Folk

Credit Times Studio

SIR WILFRED AND LADY GRENFELL
Founders of the Labrador Industries, Whose Years of Unselfish Devotion to the Anglo-Saxon Inhabitants of Northern Newfoundland and Labrador Have Brought Comfort and Activity Where Little but Bleak Monotony Was Known Before.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

Talks

Lauren D. Lyman, aviation editor of New York Times (CBS—T). Bill Schudt's "Going to Press." 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Weekly five minutes by well-known magazine editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Author-adventurer, new voice of the Literary Digest. 6:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard, Washington correspondent 7:45.

"Financial Problem of the Salaried Man; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). "Old Counselor" period. 9.

Stanley Walker, city editor, New York Herald Tribune (CBS—T). Conducts Heywood Broun's radio column in his absence. 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Tolstoy's "Redemption" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Adventures of Sandy and Lil" (Eskimo Pie—CBS). Magazine cover characters disporting themselves before the mike. 7:45.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain). Mysterious disappearance of baggage and clothing. 8.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Bay State—CBS). Sea stories. 8:30.

"Franz Liszt" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). The story of "Liebestraum." 9.

Orchestral

International Concert-Symphony Orchestra from London (WJZ Chain). By short waves from B. B. C. studios. 5.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Familiar classics, light opera, three part "Poetical Scenes" of Godard, to close. 6:05.

Toscha Seidel, concert violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Bruch's "G Minor Concerto," Chopin-Auer "Lithuanian Song," Kreisler's "Polichinell Serenade," by soloist. Auber and Dvořák by orchestra. 8.

Percy Grainger, concert pianist; Mobilell Orchestra, Nathanial Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Three new first times, Mr. Grainger's "Over the Hills and Far Away," with military band; "The Hunter and his Career," and "To a Nordic Princess: Bridal Song," with organ; other bits, "Hungarian Fantasy," "Turkey in the Straw," Mr. Grainger and orchestra. 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Thomas, Tchaikovsky and Haydn selections are best known. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra. (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet—WEAF—T). Two medleys, college group by quartet, 1917 group by orchestra. Palmer-Oliver duet, "Auf Wiedersehen." 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Light classical and popular hour by CBS vocal and instrumental soloists and orchestra. 10.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Yeast Foamers Orchestra; Chicagoans, male quartet (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Best tunes, "Wabash Blues," by orchestra; "Toytown Admiral," xylophone solo. 8.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; interview of Irvin S. Cobb by Grantland Rice (WEAF—T), "Tango Bleu" and "Charmaine" are of interest. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Guest screen stars; talkie tunes; Biltmore Trio; orchestra, from Los Angeles. 11:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Principally college songs. 12.

Recitals

"My Bookhouse Story Time" (Bookhouse—CBS). Two children's stories by Russell Pratt, Bookhouse story man. 5:30.

Yoichi Hiraoka, Japanese xylophonist (WEAF Chain). Feature, "O-Yedo-Nihon-Bashi," Japanese lullaby. 7.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). Travel monologue and idiomatic East Indian music. 8.

Vocal Ensembles

"Interlude" (Kirkman — WEAF Chain). Afternoon half-hour of familiar ballads by male quartet, Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; Keith McLeod, vibraphone soloist. 4.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS—T). Five jolly millers from Minneapolis. 9.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy ballads by family group. 7.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Gwen Smith, mezzo contralto.
5:15 Talk by Mayor Curley.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer, baseball; news.
6:45 Jesters Male Trio.
7:00 New England Dairy and Food Council.
7:30 NBC, Boconyland Sketch: "Shavings," Part 1.
8:00 Slayton Learoyd Investment Hour: Helen Barr, soloist; orchestra direction of Dok Eisenbourg.
8:30 Gentle Homlykers: sketch; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Program: James Stanley, baritone; orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Frank Luther, tenor; vocal trio; singing violins; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; salon orchestra; soprano soloist.
10:15 NBC, dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-302m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; markets; Plymouth contest.
6:00 Time; weather, temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra, direction Harold Sanford.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest "Topics in Brief," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Sentinels.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Uncle Willard."
8:00 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:15 Penta Argentine String Quartet.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes": Recorded sketch.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Tek Music: Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Lucine Schmidt, cellist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days": Sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Enamel Industry: Mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo": Burlesque skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:45 Dainty Dot Dandies: orchestra; time.
9:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
9:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
9:30 Political talk.
9:45 Shepard Stores Modernists.
7:00 "Forget-me-not"; recorded program.
7:30 The Cleercoalers: "Hum and Strum," vocal duo; saxophonist; piano duo; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Premier Salad Dressers: Charles Prenmac, tenor; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches: "Pete" and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Concert, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Graybar "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse: orchestra; soloists; Jesse Crawford, organist; male chorus; Jerry Madison.
11:00 Time and news.
11:15 CBS, Russell Owen, newspaper man with Byrd Expedition.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 o. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WRDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Studio program.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Organ recital.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Dinner music, Copley-Plaza Hotel; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Fifth game World Series, Shibe Park, Philadelphia.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
3:00 p. m.—Dedication of "Old Ironsides," Boston Navy Yard.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, World Series game reported by "Ted" Husing.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Liquor Use Said to Be 35 Per Cent of 1914

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Citing the widespread sentiment against the return of the saloon as an outstanding accomplishment of prohibition, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, federal director of prohibition, in an address before the Government Club here on Oct. 6, declared that the dry law should not be judged "by its failure to stop private drinking." The enforcement director is visiting New York on a nation-wide tour of prohibition enforcement offices.

Colonel Woodcock expressed the view that "the traffic in illicit liquor can be stopped to the same extent violations of other laws can be curbed," and asserted that the achievements of the prohibition law could not be determined until a careful study is made through the recently organized division of research and investigation.

Preliminary figures show that the present per capita consumption of liquor in the United States is only 35 per cent of that in 1914, he said. He paid a tribute to the police force in New York City, which he said, without the obligation of a state enforcement act, coöperate splendidly with the federal authorities in enforcing the dry law. "Only this morning I learned to my great surprise that fully one half of the cases in the federal courts this month are the result of police coöperation in this city," he said.

Referring to the "rather remarkable change of public opinion" toward the saloon since the dry law first put them out of business, Colonel Woodcock said:

"Fifteen years ago the issue was saloon or no saloon. Today nobody wants the saloon and the issue is whether our particular form of anti-liquor law is desirable."

"Everybody knows there is a good deal of private drinking in homes," he continued. "This is a field for education and for the play of private opinion. If you want private drinking stopped, don't look for help to an officer of the law. Rather look to a change in custom and point of view. Don't judge prohibition by its failure to stop private drinking."

Explorers Unearth Mastodon Fossils

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Returning after five months in inner Mongolia, Walter Granger, chief paleontologist of the Roy Chapman Andrews expedition, announced this year's discoveries the most important yet found and that they strengthened the theory that animal existence originated in central Asia.

The expedition discovered fossil beds covering vast areas which were left largely untouched because time was limited, but the fossils of 100 extinct species were recovered, including about 20 unknown to science. The most complete possible series of shovel-jawed mastodons was obtained, including fossilized embryo, and many varieties of rhinoceros, elephant and deer.

Mr. Granger declared that scientifically the greatest find was a series of corophydons, similar to the long-legged hippopotamus, discovered in eocene strata, although it has been hitherto believed to have been extinct before that period.

NAVAL DISORDERS DENIED BY BRITISH

NICE, France (AP)—Reports published abroad that trouble had arisen aboard the British battle cruiser Revenge, anchored in Golfe Juan harbor near here, were denied by authoritative sources Oct. 7.

It was announced that two sailors had been listed as deserters, but officials said nothing had occurred to justify rumors that the sailors were in revolt against conditions aboard the cruiser.

IN THE SHIP LANES

MAKING Boston a port of call for the first time, the Canadian National Steamships will operate a service to the West Indies, as well as some special cruises to the same waters, during the coming season. The regular service will be maintained by the five "Lady" ships which now ply between Halifax or St. John and the various islands on the eastern fringe. On the southward journeys these ships will, after calling at Boston, proceed to Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, British Honduras, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Monserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Granada, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Each ship has accommodations for more than 100 passengers, and for the present no freight will be handled from Boston. Not only will this afford a direct service from New England to all the above-mentioned points, either for one way passage or round-trip cruises, but it will also afford a much better service from Canada, in that a direct Canadian national rail connection from Montreal to Boston is available. Canadian passengers may thus eliminate the rail trip east to St. John or Halifax, and save two or three days by picking up the ship at Boston.

Special Cruises Also

The program of the Canadian fleet will include a series of special winter cruises from Boston to the West Indies and Havana with the new steamship Prince Robert. This vessel, which is a sister ship of the Prince Henry and Prince David, is ultimately intended for the coastal services between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. She has a maximum speed of 23 knots, a deck swimming pool, de luxe suites, and will be brand new upon her first appearance in Boston, Dec. 20, where she will come direct from her builders in England.

The cruises made by this vessel will be of 14 days' duration, including visits to Bermuda, Jamaica, and Havana, covering 4000 miles of cruising, with the vessel serving as a hotel in the ports visited.

Panama Canal Business

The number of transits through the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, totaled 6185 ships, upon which tolls of $27,076,000 were paid. This represented a decrease, both in tolls and vessels transited, under 1929, and similarly, in the number of vessels transited, under 1928, although in the comparison with that year the 1930 tolls were slightly larger.

The average number of transits per day in 1930 was 16.95, compared with 17.57 in 1929 and 17.63 in 1928. The current decrease in business through the Panama Canal may be explained largely upon the grounds that the vessels using that waterway are steadily increasing in size and cargo-carrying capacity. No figures on the cargoes carried for 1930 as contrasted with previous years are available at this writing.

Oriental Cruise

The Bergenske & Nordenfjeldski Line has arranged an "All Winter Sunshine Cruise" of its pleasure yacht Stella Polaris, of 6000 tons, to the Far East. The voyage of 116 days will include stops at 50 ports, from Gibraltar to Hong Kong, and the schedule has been so adjusted as to be made wholly in summer temperatures.

The capacity of the vessel and the cruise plans limit her passenger list to 198 persons. She will leave Harwich, Eng., on Nov. 15, and after voyaging to the Orient, will return to Monaco in March, at the height of the Riviera spring season. The United States agency of the line is located at 280 Broadway, New York City.

Cross-Channel Voyages

The crossing of the English Channel has been facilitated by the use of ocean liners for local passages, and on a recent trip of the President Harding of the United States 80 such passengers were handled. This particular vessel, after leaving Hamburg, calls at Southampton and Cherbourg en route to New York. Special facilities have been placed at the disposal of passengers embarking at Hamburg, the schedule calling for special train departure from Berlin after luncheon and being aboard ship at Hamburg in time for dinner. The sailing time from Hamburg is so geared that passengers may be in London for luncheon the following day.

Coöperative Insurance

The United States Lines Operations, Inc., which operate the United States and American Merchant Lines, have recently adopted a coöperative plan of insurance for 600 of their employees, totaling $1,500,000. The insurance ranges from $1000 to $10,000 per person, and has been made available to salaried employees, both in the offices and in the seagoing services. Premiums are divided between employees and the company.

Steamship Schedules

With the change to standard time, new schedules of the various lines operating from New York through Long Island Sound have been announced. The Fall River Line will leave New York at 5:30 p. m., and the Province Line at 6 p. m. The New London Line will continue to leave New York at noon daily, except Sunday, arriving at New London at 7 p. m. Westbound, the Fall River Line will leave Fall River at 7:30 p. m.; the Province Line will leave that port at 7:30 p. m.; and the New London ships will clear at midnight. All are due at destinations, both east and westbound, early the following morning.

A program of 10 winter cruises to the West Indies has been planned by the Cunard Line, these being either from New York or Boston, and comprising eight to eighteen-day voyages. While Havana is the high spot for most of these, other ports, such as Kingston, Port-au-Prince and Nassau are also emphasized. Among the vessels which will be used in this service are the Franconia, Carinthia, Aurania and Tuscania, while the steamships Caronia and Carmania are expected to resume their regular winter New York-Havana service this season. The Anchor liner Caledonia will similarly be used by the Cunard Line for the cruises to southern waters.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 9

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Vulcania (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Lisbon, Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste; Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Oct. 10

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwarp; Carmania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Rochambeau, French, for Havre; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, Oct. 11

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Statendam (12:03 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Oscar II, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Roma, N. G. I., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Southern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Oct. 15

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania (11 p. m.), Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 12

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, Oct. 10

Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Saturday, Oct. 11

Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow.

Wednesday, Oct. 15

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Oct. 14

President Hayes, Dollar, for Manila, Singapore.

Friday, Oct. 17

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Oct. 18

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York; Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Oct. 20.

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Oct. 15

Siberia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Oct. 18

President Pierce, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM PORTLAND

Thursday, Oct. 16

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Oct. 16

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 9

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Oct. 10

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Oct. 11

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Oct. 12

Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Rotterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Oct. 13

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, Oct. 14

Lancastria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Dreitningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, Oct. 15

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 12

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

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PALESTINE JEWS' MAJORITY URGED BY REVISIONISTS

Prague Convention Appeals to League to Fulfill Mandate Terms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The fourth world congress of Zionist-Revisionists, which met recently in the Czechoslovak capital, was attended by 400 delegates and 1000 guests, from all parts of the world.

Vladimir Jabotinsky, president, after greeting the assembly in Hebrew, delivered his opening address, in which he declared that the formation of a Jewish majority in Palestine was the aim of the Revisionists. This was not their maximum, but their minimum program—the radical tendency among the Jewish people desiring a change in English policy with regard to affairs in Palestine.

After five days' discussion, a number of resolutions were submitted. Mr. Jabotinsky's proposal that the Revisionists should break away from the general Zionist movement in the near future was defeated, though an ultimatum to the next Zionist congress, demanding acceptance of certain Revisionist proposals, was carried. In this connection, Professor Brodetsky, London, representing the World Executive of the Zionists, defended the latter's policy, and warned the extremists against any rash action.

The proposal that a labor organization be founded in Palestine, should circumstances justify it, was passed. The most important of the resolutions was that dealing with political matters, and is issued in the form of a manifesto to the whole of Jewry. It begins by saying that the confidence of all Jews has been severely shaken by what has happened in Palestine, but at the same time warning is issued against any sudden change in political orientation.

England, the mandatory power, and the present Zionist leaders are declared equally to blame for a position of affairs which has made it possible to circumvent the express conditions of the mandate to Palestine. England, the manifesto says, must carry out its duty of forming a Jewish majority on both sides of the River Jordan. Such an achievement is possible by a system of friendly colonization without leading to any suppression of the Arab peasants.

The Jewish people are ready to send more emigrants and capital to Palestine, and, if necessary, to take over with the mandatory power the protection of the Jew in that country. There should be coöperation between the mandatory power and the Jewish people in legal and administrative matters, and the latter cannot be expected to make unlimited sacrifices, unless the ideal of Palestine as the national home is accepted. The resolution ends with a demand for a reform of the present Zionist leadership, and appeals to England and the League of Nations to fulfill the conditions of the mandate as laid down, and interpreted by all Jews.

The Zionist-Revisionists are in opposition to the general lines of policy followed by Dr. Charles Weissmann, president of the World Executive of the Zionists, whom they regard as much too conciliatory in his dealings with the English Government, and not sufficiently energetic in other ways.

The Revisionists maintain that Zionist policy has been considerably weakened by the broadening of the basis of the Jewish Agency—the organization which represents all Jews before the League of Nations—to include non-Jews.

Victorian Workless Try Prospecting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Seeking some means of earning a livelihood until such time as industrial conditions improve many unemployed men in Victoria are reviving old gold-winning methods in the auriferous areas of the State. With only simple appliances, they hope to make sufficient money to tide them over the period of financial depression.

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Australia's Annual Bush Pageant Over

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Late winter and early spring—and once more the glorious flowering watties spread their closely woven cloak of gold over the dark green of Australia's sun-drenched bush lands. Once more begins Australia's annual "gold rush"; that happy trek to riverside or hills to see the wattles in all their golden splendor.

Four hundred varieties of wattle—or acacia—take part in Australia's great bush pageant. There is the cootamundra, with its feathery, fern-like foliage; the sauvealens, delicately colored and fragrant; the golden wattle, queen of them all; the pendulous leprosa, whose flowers are not true golden but a chrome-lemon; the saligna, with its drooping branches; the armata, guarded from its enemies by unfriendly spiny foliage—all these, and hundreds more, lend their aid in weaving nature's colorful tapestry.

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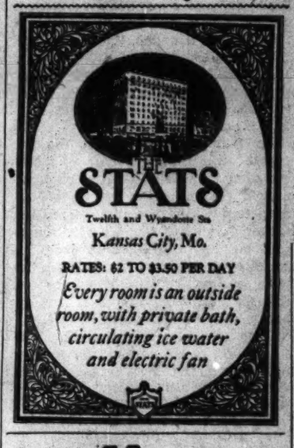

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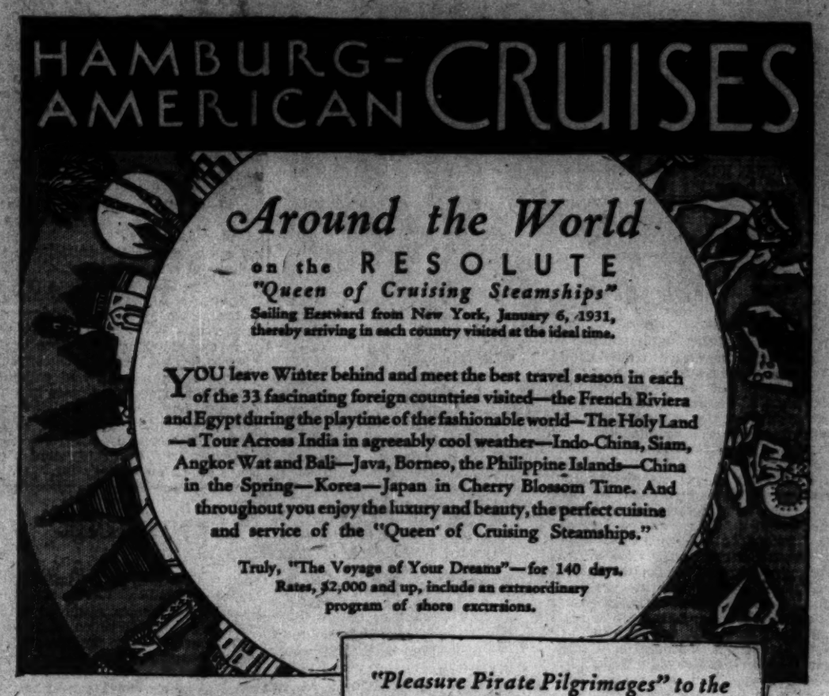

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Blunders of the World War

The Real War—1914 to 1918, by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

Colonial Blunders of the War, by William Beaver Woods. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THESE two books on the World War should be read together, for together they throw into gloomy relief the mistakes that contributed so much to the horror of those four years of strife and disaster. Wide asunder as are the attitudes of the two men who wrote them, these books deal with much the same facts and draw much the same inferences. Captain Hart, one of the great military critics of his day, a profound student of military art and history, attacks the problem from the standpoint of the military expert, but an expert who writes not alone for the military man, but for the man on the street, the man who must pay the bill for the next war—and, incidentally, fight it, too. Mr. Woods, the editor of the Literary Digest, goes about his work from the viewpoint of the practiced handler of the day's news. He presents his facts clearly, vividly, powerfully, and he comes to the same final decision reached by the British military expert.

This joint conclusion—manifestly reached without any thought of collaboration or agreement—is that unpreparedness for war on the part of any people is tremendously costly in lives, treasure and morale, while overpreparedness contains within itself the danger of allowing the nation to be led, in a crisis, by men who have become chained to a rut, and being so bound, are incapable of seeing the truth. Neither Mr. Woods nor Captain Hart says just that in so many words, but that is the deduction to be drawn from the lessons they teach.

Both books are coldly analytical in their treatment of war history. The authors do not hesitate to strip the glamour from the reputations of men big and little. Captain Hart, for instance, does not find a single outstanding military mind in any of the more famous commanders on either side. Only once in all the four years' welter on the western front does he perceive a trace of Napoleonic genius. And that was displayed by one of the least military of France's soldiers, General Gallieni, who had been safely tucked away, out of sight and hearing, in the post of Military Governor of Paris.

Yet it was Gallieni, garbed in shabby, baggy uniform, who saw the opportunity that had escaped the vision of both Sir John French and "Papa" Joffre, and launched the famous legendary taxicab army against the exposed flanks of the German army, and so made possible the Battle of the Marne and all that followed.

German Idols Overturned

On the German side the destruction of idols is even more ruthless. Von Hindenburg becomes a mere painted figurehead, behind which grins von Ludendorff. A subordinate staff officer whose name, Max Hoffmann, has no familiar ring even to many who regard themselves as close students of the war, was the deus ex machina. Hoffmann was a lieutenant-colonel. Von Moltke and von Falkenhayn join Haig, French and Foch as men whose temperaments—or it may have been their training as well as their temperaments—unfitted them for the tremendous responsibilities imposed upon them by the world crisis.

Captain Hart also tosses overboard much that has hitherto been regarded as part and parcel of the multiplicity of causes leading up to the explosion in 1914. He believes, and stoutly defends his belief, that one of the chief causes of the war lay in the fact that in Germany, Austria and Russia the professional military man had gained control over the civilian authorities, so that all were alike inspired by the fear of being caught off their guard.

"Military technique," exclaims this critic, "how competent in peace to gain war! How impotent in war to gain victory!"

Taking up some of the blunders that led to the prolongation of the war, Captain Hart questions first the choice of the western front as the battleground upon which to fight out the conflict. Winston Churchill opposed it, and would have attempted to break through the back door by forcing a passage of the Dardanelles. The failure there was due to the half-hearted policy adopted which led to a chain of tragic errors.

A British Mistake

In Britain's abandonment of her historic rôle as a sea-fighter, Captain Hart sees another fundamental mistake. In every European war of consequence in which Great Britain had ever taken part before she had used her naval strength with her land forces and with them had struck a combined blow that was usually fatal to the enemy. In the World War she forsook that tradition and allowed her small, but compact and efficient, army to become a mere appendix to the army of her French ally. Had she followed history and landed that small but highly effective force on the coast of Belgium after the German hammerhead had moved south, Captin Hart points out, she could have struck at the Teutonic lines of communication and, it is at least more than possible, delivered a blow that would have disconnected the German army from its base.

Mr. Woods does not attempt in his book to attack such problems as that. He is concerned with other things, the future policy of his own land being among the chief of his concerns. He begins his volume by describing the heart-breaking results of a mistake made by a slightly trained American officer, and he piles Ossa on Pelion until the dullest must see what he means.

He, too, plucks the truth from the bottom of the well in which it has been so long hidden. He gives von Tirpitz's own words to prove that the U-boat campaign broke down and was a complete failure at the very time the Allied nations were beginning to feel that their defense against the undersea menace had collapsed.

Mr. Woods also illustrates how the German blunder—the persistent underestimate of the foe—led to the ultimate German defeat.

Neither book is in any sense a defense of, or an apology for, war.

A Liberal Aristocrat

Lord Melbourne, by Bertram Newman. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. net.

MANY readers of Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" must have felt that they would like to know more of William Lamb, second Viscount Melbourne, twice Prime Minister of England and the young Queen's urbane and sagacious mentor. And now, thanks to Bertram Newman, they have their opportunity.

Not that Mr. Newman is Melbourne's first biographer. Twice before has the statesman's story been told, and Henry Dunckley's monograph, published 40 years ago in a series called "The Queen's Prime Ministers," may be commended to those who are under the impression that biography, as an art, had no existence before Strachey and Maurois. But since Torrens and Dunckley wrote, a good deal of new material has become available, historical criticism, even more definitely than historical biography, has entered on a new phase, and for such a book as Mr. Newman's there was ample room.

Melbourne is a singularly attractive subject, and Mr. Newman, without emulating the graces of Strachey or the epigrammatic brilliance of Guedalla, has shown himself entirely adequate to this occasion. Anyone proposing to pursue, as Disraeli recommended, the study of political history through the medium of biography must place this sympathetic and judicious volume on his reading list.

That Melbourne was a great constructive statesmen is not to be argued. Nor does Mr. Newman pretend that the parliamentary history of his premiership—his second premiership, that is to say, for his first was but a momentary affair—was other than rather dull. It coincided with a breathing-space after the great battle for the Reform Bill, and was occupied largely with consolidating the position established by that measure and the new Poor Law. But a mere list of the bills which were passed while Melbourne was at the head of affairs is sufficient to show that his Ministry was by no means the body of idlers which it suited their opponents' book to consider them.

Melbourne's nonchalant manner, his dislike of fussy legislation, made it easy for Disraeli, in his brilliant but quite unscrupulous "Letters of Runnymede," to characterize him as "sauntering over the destinies of a nation and lounging away the glory of an empire." But the witty Sydney Smith was nearer the mark when he "ventured to accuse our Minister of honesty and diligence." For Melbourne's apparent laziness masked a remarkable capacity for hard work. Apart from politics he was, as Mr. Newman says, the best read of English Prime Ministers with the possible exception of Gladstone, and his range of knowledge in a vast variety of abstruse subjects astonished even the pundits of Holland House, while his indifference to many questions which his contemporaries thought "burning" was a result of the honesty of which Smith accused him.

He did not subscribe to the doctrine that "man is a political animal," or believe that human nature and human progress were so much influenced by what the politicians did for or to them as the Radical doctrinaires imagined He was, from first to last, a Whig aristocrat and an eighteenth-century individualist; but he was also in the best sense of the word a liberal. And, with his quick wit and charm of manner, he must have been a delightful person to know.

The Napoleon of Fleet Street

Northcliffe: An Intimate Biography, by Hamilton Fyfe. London: Allen & Unwin. 16s. net. New York: Macmillan. $5.

NO OTHER man in the last 100 years has played so big a part in the making of modern British journalism as Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe). To write his life fully is to write an important chapter in recent British, and indeed world, history. Mr. Fyfe has not had the opportunity to produce a biography in this complete sense. His is not an "official" life. He has not been entrusted with letters and that mass of documentary material which surely some editor some day will prepare for publication.

But for his own task Mr. Fyfe has many special advantages. He was for 20 years associated with Northcliffe's papers. He was an editor of the Daily Mirror, and a correspondent and special writer on other Northcliffe journals. He was a trusted and intimate friend of his chief, and was engaged with him in many of his more exciting enterprises. If he is biased—as to some extent he certainly is—it is from an affection for his old chief which has blinded him to some of his most conspicuous faults.

He has collected a great many facts about Northcliffe's life which have never been brought together before. The young Alfred Harmsworth did not sell newspapers in the streets. He was the son of a barrister and a highly educated Irishwoman. He went to a fairly good school, and if he did not distinguish himself in early studies it was not the fault of his masters or parents.

Mr. Fyfe gives us the essential facts about his early endeavors in conventional journalism. He tells how he made money with weekly publications deliberately prepared to appeal to the new, unsophisticated public which had recently come under the influence of universal elementary education. He seldom originated a new type of paper. Answers had a predecessor in Tit-Bits. The half-penny Evening News was not the first half-penny evening paper. The half-penny Daily Mail was not the first half-penny morning paper. But in each case he went one better than his predecessors. He understood better than others the necessity of getting his journals talked about. "What is your talking point today?" was his invariable question to the editorial chiefs whom he assembled in conference. He was always out for the sensation which would excite the public for at least a day.

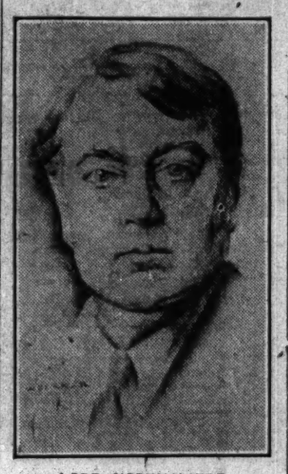
Mr. Fyfe's own method is impressionistic. We have to take too much on trust from him. It is often difficult to tell whether he is quoting the words of his hero, or his own idea of what he might have said. But he makes us aware of the salient qualities which produced his success. Northcliffe was far from being an intellectual man. There was no depth in his thought, and little "fineness" in his sympathies. But he was clean-minded, frank, and interested in all the commonplace things which interest a majority of the world.

As the prophet of popular daily journalism in England, Northcliffe may be proclaimed as the man of destiny. If he had not led the way, someone else would have done it instead—perhaps worse, perhaps better. Mr. Fyfe has neglected to emphasize the extremely important part that the South African war played in Northcliffe's fortunes at a critical juncture. The jingo moods of the public were loudly and wildly exploited by the Daily Mail and its circulation went up by leaps and bounds. But it is to his credit that some 10 years later he went ahead of his popular rivals in discovering that the interests of the populace were widening.

Mr. Fyfe is right in noting how deeply Northcliffe's ambition changed after 1914. Owning then The Times as well as his popular journals, he directed his influence to the vigorous and relentless prosecution of the war, and by the fearlessness of his attacks on ministers and generals acquired power such as no newspaper man had ever owned before.

But here again Mr. Fyfe overestimates his man. He speaks of him as of one who during the war had reason to expect to be premier. He had no such reason. He had no political experience or backing. If he had accepted office he would have destroyed the basis of his own power. Even in the pitched battle which ensued between the press and Mr. Lloyd George, he found that he had met more than his match. Northcliffe's successes and failures illustrate the power and limitations of the press. It can succeed when it voices the real will of the nation; when it does not, it fails.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES



LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Deux Françaises

Madame de Maintenon, by Maud Cruttwell. New York: Dutton. London: Dent.

The Life of Madame Roland, by Madeleine Clemenceau-Jacquemaire. Translated by Laurence Vail. New York: Longmans, Green. $4.

FOR anyone who has accepted the generalization that French women are frivolous and superficial, these two volumes can be recommended as an antidote. Neither "la Maintenon" nor "la Roland" could possibly be described as either, and yet no one can deny that they were both typically and thoroughly French.

To feminist observers in other lands, Frenchwomen appear to be peculiarly reluctant to play a part in politics. And so they are, at least directly. Their capacity to determine the course of events, however, may be judged by the careers of these two stateswomen. It is significant that each of them exerted her influence through her husband. In the case of Madame de Maintenon, this husband was no less a personage than Louis XIV. As for Mme. Roland, her husband was really, by comparison with his wife, a "nobody," yet she insisted upon concealing herself as far as possible behind his personality, playing him up as the leader in this effective marital combination, when in fact he was never anything more than a follower.

Influence on Louis

Madame de Maintenon, brought up a Protestant and gradually browbeaten into the Roman Catholic Church, could be neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic half-heartedly. As a girl, she vigorously resisted conversion, but once made a Roman Catholic, she became an active propagandist and proselytizer, not hesitating, when it appeared necessary, to convert her own relations, even by having them kidnaped. Placed at court by the highest churchmen of the realm, her function there was to attempt to recall the Grand Monarch to a realization of his duty to observe with decency some of the fundamental observances of the church. She probably succeeded as well as anyone could have done. At any rate, her services were highly valued by the Pope and the hierarchy. She is, of course, chiefly remembered as the archenemy of the Protestants, who persuaded Louis to revoke the Edict of Nantes, which granted them a certain amount of protection against persecution.

Miss Cruttwell seeks to prove that Madame de Maintenon was not to blame for the Revocation, and that she had no knowledge of the fierce methods of repression and persecution which resulted in thousands of French Protestants fleeing the country. On the whole, the author is not convincing, in view of the vast amount of historical evidence which exists to the contrary. Even if it is granted that Madame de Maintenon was not aware of the dragonnades, this can prove little more than that she was sadly lacking in imagination. To establish her innocence is at least as difficult as to absolve Danton from culpability for the September massacres a century later—and this, as Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire indicates in her "Life of Madame Roland," is practically impossible.

Madame de Maintenon undoubtedly exerted upon Louis, as the author maintains, a steadying influence. Whether it was entirely an influence for good is more questionable. Miss Cruttwell does not attempt to defend her heroine for casting the deciding vote which determined Louis to enter upon the disastrous War of the Spanish Succession—but she does not condemn her for it. This act alone would appear to place a heavy weight in the balance against "la Maintenon," a weight which can hardly be counterbalanced by the good she did in establishing the educational institution for the Ladies of Saint-Cyr.

Spartan Conduct

If Mme. Roland, as she says in her "Memoires," wept as a girl because she had not been born a Spartan or a Roman, her tears were wasted. For her conduct was certainly Spartan, and she and her associates prided themselves upon being Romans in thought and deed. In addition to being a Spartan and a Roman, she was certainly a Stoic. This combination of qualities would appear to provide a sufficiently classical background for any Revolutionary career. There can be little doubt as to the transparent honesty of this charming young bourgeoise whose husband, to everybody's surprise, became famous overnight by being appointed Minister of the Interior. Her conduct in prison and at the guillotine, as well as during her active political career, give abundant evidence of unusual courage. Moreover, she had extraordinary foresight. Perhaps the greatest secret of her success was her complete unobtrusiveness. She always remained silent in her salon, and merely listened to the important political discussions which took place there. Whenever possible, she sought to conceal her talent behind the convenient façade provided by her husband.

When her foresight and her honesty came into conflict, honesty won. She must have realized the danger for herself and the Girondists, whose leader she was, when she broke with Robespierre over the question of foreign war, and she must have sensed the peril which was inseparable from her antagonism toward anton. She was not deterred by the fear of consequences, which she must have foreseen in some measure, when she parted with these two pilots of the Revolution, and the result was her undoing, and her party's. Yet she was honest to her convictions and her guiding rules of conduct. Who can say that, after all, she was not the victor?

The Rise of Albania

Albania: The Rise of a Kingdom, by J. Swire. London: Williams & Norgate. 30s. net.

THIS large and exhaustive work is probably the completest, fairest and most authoritative book on recent Albanian history. It is devoted largely to Albania's development since the Balkan wars in 1912. It represents a vast amount of original research and conveniently presents a great deal of valuable historical information that had never before been collected in one volume. It will come to be an indispensable reference book for the history of the creation of an independent Albanian state.

It is a diary of a struggling nation which embodies within itself much confusion and many contradictions, which lives in a disordered and bewildering part of the world and which has had to undergo many hardships and to overcome many enemies to gain independence. It is a wearying and dazing account of innumerable little conflicts, struggles, intrigues, uprisings, massacres and deceptions, an exposition of clashing nationalisms at their worst.

It is not an inspiring nor even an interesting book in its details. Many of the struggles depicted seem of a trivial and revolting, rather than of an epic nature. A good deal of persistence is necessary to read it through, and it must have required an enormous amount of patience to write it. There is nothing sparkling in the style. It trudges steadily along dusty roads and mountain paths and rarely mounts on the wings of the romance, adventure, heroism and gallantry which the grand mountains of Albania, her bold chieftains and daring exploits might inspire. Mr. Swire leaves these easier and more alluring flights to other writers in order that he may perform the more important task of discovering and recording what the Great Powers, several little states and the Albanians themselves have done in the western part of the Balkan peninsula during the last 20 years.

And it is not a happy record. Both Greece and Serbia, after acquiring long-sought liberty, almost risked plunging Europe into a new war in order to enslave and partition Albania. Unfortunately, Mr. Swire's accounts of the atrocities and ravages committed by Greeks and Serbians are, on the whole, true. These two little states, which have repeatedly asked the world to help them against foreign aggression, were relentless in their treatment of a smaller neighbor.

The author tends to be unduly lenient toward Italy and rather too severe toward Jugoslavia. In fact, his antipathy to Jugoslavia makes one feel that the book is less objective than the author hoped to make it. Mr. Swire, like every conscientious historian, detests "propaganda," but in places his own book almost resorts to special pleading. He rather overemphasizes the Slav danger. The world need have no fear for many decades yet of a Slav peril.

This book's treatment of Prince William and his tragic reign is very fair, perhaps too lenient. The author is also just to Bishop Fan Noli, the Harvard graduate who tried to reform Albania. No serious fault can be found with his account of young Zogu's rise to power. Mr. Swire respects King Zog's abilities and his achievements but has no excessive praise for Albania's dictator. He is convinced that for the good of Italy the present intimate coöperation between Albania and Italy must continue. He seems to consider that Italy more than any other power is responsible for the future of Albania.

One shortcoming of this book, as of nearly every book concerning Balkan countries, is that it lays almost exclusive emphasis on Albania's claims. Every Balkan country has its "just claims" and "sacred rights." And they clash terribly one with another. It is they which turn the Balkans into the hotbed of European wars. So for the good of the Balkan peoples as well as for the peace of the world we must seek not to defend exclusively the claims of this or that separate nation but to consider the Balkans as a whole and try to find a way to reconcile antagonistic "causes" by means of mutual concessions. It would be a mistake and a misfortune for any Balkan state to realize all its aspirations. Only the way of concessions and of mutual abnegation will lead to progress and prosperity for all.

Emily Dickinson in Fiction

Emily, by MacGregor Jenkins. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.

MacGREGOR JENKINS, who as a boy was a neighbor of Emily Dickinson and a boon companion of her brother's children, has put the much-disputed subject of Emily's love affairs into a novel which bears the simple title of her Christian name. It does not pretend to be biography, or even biographical fiction, but only a story with imaginary incidents and many imaginary characters. On the other hand, it does—to quote the author—attempt "in the form of fiction to present what the writer feels to be the controlling influences in her life and character."

The story covers only a year or so of Emily's life—the critical year that determined the direction of all her remaining years. When it began, Emily Dickinson was not yet a recluse, not yet a poet, and yet, irrevocably a rebel. When it ended, the seeds of all three manifestations of her character and her gift had been sown. It is true that there were already in that beautiful daughter of a decorous New England family some promptings of an alien temper. She was reading the essays of a Concord man who was considered by many of her friends a wicked person and a heretic of the deepest dye. She had often heard her father fulminate against Mr. Emerson, but she continued to read his books, with caution. "I feel as if we were outlaws," she confided to the English professor, who lent her the books, "but it's great fun, isn't it?"

With equal understanding of Emily and of her family Mr. Jenkins has shown the love between them and the irresistible forces that drove them in different directions. Emily loved the quiet order and the security of her Amherst home; she feared to break its spell, and yet she wanted something else. She felt life calling her, and she wanted to be alive. She questioned when the rest of the Dickinsons accepted.

She accompanied her father to Washington when he was elected to Congress. There she displayed an intelligence and a distinction of manner unusual in so young and inexperienced a girl. She made friends with a family from Pennsylvania and before returning to Amherst visited her friends in their home. There she fell in love.

Mr. Jenkins has made a dramatic scene of the first meeting between Emily and the young minister of the Second Church in Phillipston. We have no reason to suppose that the scene is founded on fact. It is only that the character of Emily has been re-created by Mr. Jenkins from the facts he knows. The tendency of readers will be to think that something much like the story did really happen—that the preacher saw Emily sitting in the Owens pew, surrounded by a beam of golden light from one of the stained glass windows, that he abandoned his notes, stepped to the edge of the platform and spoke to the people from his heart. And that Emily accepted without hesitation the unprecedented invitation which he had given, that anyone desiring to do so might consult him in his study after the service. For both of them love was instantaneous and unquestioned. But he had a wife.

Emily came home. His letters followed her; then he came. Her family were in consternation, but in the absence of Emily's father her brother Austin took the responsibility of leaving all to Emily, reading his sister better than the others and knowing that she would be sterner with herself than the sternest of them all could be. When her father reached home he took a more outspoken attitude and by his opposition and prohibitions almost drove Emily to her lover. Then, bit by bit, Emily's conscience convinced her that there could be no happiness for her or for the man she loved if they tried to snatch happiness at the expense of his wife. So, after hours of argument, in which he all but won, a white and shaking Emily sent him away.

When she rose from the collapse that followed her devastating victory she had to find something to work at—there was her garden, and later her poetry. But she was different. Beginning with the time when she came home from Phillipston with her problem, she showed signs of shrinking from contact with the world. She had begun her hermit-life, which now became habitual. She rebuilt her life, but it was that of an observer rather than that of a partaker. Life had called, had offered reality which she could not accept, and henceforth she lived vicariously. This is what MacGregor Jenkins, who knew her, believes to be—in essence though not in literal truth—the story of the change that took place in Emily.

Several books have been written about Emily Dickinson in the last two years, and their number may well increase, for through some one of them, or through them all together, we may at last find out the real Emily.

Captain Cook

Captain Cook, Navigator and Discoverer, by Maurice Thiéry. New York: McBride. $3.50.

ROMANCE is not dead, say some. To check those who would decry the insipidity of this age, they cite the exploits of our Lindberghs, our Byrds, our Carl Akeleys.

Let such optimists turn off their radios, light candles and sit down in reasonably chilly rooms with Maurice Thiéry's "Captain Cook."

The anonymous translator has done a capital job with M. Thiéry's book. The style is brisk, smooth journalese that never descends to the trite. Expect no subtlety here, but rather a bluff, pungent prose that, whatever it lacks, is never labored and never fails to harmonize with the theme.

M. Thiéry's characterization of the eighteenth century British explorer has an irony that cannot be wholly unconscious. His picture of the naïve old sea-dog planting little British flags over half the earth, and bemoaning the South Sea natives' penchant for petty thievery, is delightful.

Les Faux Van Gogh, par J. B. de la Faille (Brussels: Librairie Oest), is a luxuriously bound volume with 174 illustrations contrasting the real paintings of Vincent Van Gogh with the spurious. M. de la Faille explains that it is not difficult to determine which paintings are correctly attributed to a master. But it is easy to "fake" Van Goghs, he says. Van Gogh frequently painted the same scene often, with only slight variations. He painted the "Girl of Arles" four times, the "Sunflowers" seven times, the "Bedroom" three times, and the "Mail Carrier, Roulin," six times. On the other hand, many spurious Van Goghs can be traced back to the Paris period of the artist. Some of them are done by skillful artists, and signed "Vincent" in red letters; a number of them were sold in the United States. Another time which dealers in spurious Van Goghs refer to is the artist's early period in his home country, Holland. Often the spurious Van Goghs "of the Dutch period" are better than the genuine ones.

A New Kind of Mystery

I Am Jonathan Scrivener, by Claude Houghton. New York: Simon, Schuster. $1.

IT MUST be hard to find a new formula for a mystery story. In fact, it is doubtful if genuine habitués of mystery-story atmosphere welcome a new formula on the rare occasions when one is worked out. Claude Houghton's "I Am Jonathan Scrivener" has come close to a fresh and original plot, but some who pick up this book, advertised as one of the Inner Sanctum, $1, green-paper-bound detective and mystery stories, may be disappointed because (1) there is no crime of any description whatsoever in it; (2) there is no superhuman detective; (3) the principal character does not appear until the very last page.

In contrast to the great intellects of the world—college professors, business magnates and Presidents of the United States—who refresh themselves by reading mystery stories, there is a large mass of persons of less conspicuous intellectual equipment, like the present reviewer, who avoid mystery stories whenever it is possible. Such readers may prefer "I Am Jonathan Scrivener" to more conventional novels of its class for the reason that there is so much in it besides the mystery.

To put it briefly, Mr. Houghton has described the acquaintanceships that were formed by a certain James Wrexham who was chosen as private secretary, sight unseen, by a total stranger named Jonathan Scrivener. Wrexham received a good salary with additional privileges of credit, and had instructions to live in Scrivener's luxurious London apartment. All that Wrexham had to do in return was to catalogue the library and forward mail. No time limit was set for these arrangements by his unseen employer. As the days went by friends of Scrivener appeared at the apartment from time to time; ladies who strangely but without shadow of blame let themselves in with a latch-key; a man who was trying to drown the memory of a broken engagement in drink; a male butterfly of fashion; another much more shady individual. They all knew Scrivener a little, but wanted to know him better. Each of them had a different version of Scrivener, each saw in Scrivener something of himself. Each asked, "Who is Jonathan Scrivener?" and no one asked the question more earnestly than his secretary.

The book can hardly be said to have a plot. It is made up mainly of conversations between Wrexham and Scrivener's friends. The conversations are concerned partly with Scrivener, but more with the various problems of adjustment to society which confront these persons in a post-war age. Possibly Mr. Houghton's primary object was to tell a mystery story, but that object was early submerged in a purpose of far more consequence, the presentation of certain selected types in society as he thinks it exists in the London that survived the war.

Each character is vividly portrayed, but in a static rather than a developing condition. Through Wrexham they became acquainted with one another and some of them fall in love, but with surprisingly little real effect. They only become more and more confirmed in their original condition. As for the motive of Jonathan Scrivener's mysterious conduct, the reader is never quite assured that he has the real answer.

Mr. Houghton, who is an Englishman, began writing as a poet, then produced two plays, then a book of philosophical essays. In 1926 his first novel, "Neighbors," appeared.

"I Am Jonathan Scrivener" is the fourth of his novels. Mr. Houghton is skillful at making his characters talk and at delving into their thoughts, and his style is marked by a quiet, fastidious kind of gayety, but he still remains more an essayist than a story-teller.

The Task in India

The Reconstruction of India, by Edward Thompson. London: Faber & Faber. 10s. 6d. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press. $4.

WHILE some sections of the press have simplified the political situation in India into a duel between the National Congress and the British Government, Mr. Thompson views the situation from a different angle. He takes the history of the last 200 years and shows it as a process of continuous political development.

Frankness is the keynote of the work. The author is not blind to the deficiencies of British rule nor to the qualities that prompted the establishment of Indian nationalism. He realizes that the day of autocratic government for India has passed, and sees the demand for self-government aroused by the National Indian Congress as a notable political development. And while contending that never since nations began has there been a task comparable in difficulty with that of starting India out on a self-governing career, he says he is "not willing to admit that the difficulties arising from India's chaotic internal conditions are such that good will and honesty cannot surmount them."

The merit of the book lies in its fine sense of balance, the broad tone of impartiality which marks it. True, Mr. Thompson advocates the policy of dominion status as urged by the Viceroy, but he leads up to this conclusion without bias and with remarkable candor. He believes India stands to lose far less by the going of the British Government than by the going of British administrators, maintaining that the outside world has not begun to realize the work that needs to be done, or the work that is being done, by district officers.

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Texas Corporation

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American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

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INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Air Invest vtc	3	3	3
1 Ala Gt South (7g)	100	100	100
3 All Am Gen	15	15	15
2 Alum Co Am pf (6)	109¾	109½	109½
7 Am Austin Car	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1 Am Brit & Cont	4	4	4
1 Am Br Bov Fd	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Am Cap pf (3)	31	31	31
3 Am Cit P&LB (10%f)	13	13	13
10 Am Cm Pw A (10%f)	18⅛	18	18
8 Am Cyan B	12¾	12⅝	12¾
2 Am Equities	11	11	11
19 Am & F Pw war	31½	30	30½
10 Am G &E (1a)	108	105¼	108
14 Am Invest B	7½	7¼	7¼
4 Am Lt & Tr (2½)	54⅛	54	54⅛
1 Am Nat Gas	9	9	9
84 Am Sup Pw (1)	18¼	17½	17¾
2 AmSP 1st pf (6)	100	99¾	100
13 Am U&GB vtc (.40)	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
1 Anglo Chi C Nit	20	20	20
2 Appalach Gas	8	7⅝	8
6 Ark Nat Gas	8½	8½	8½
8 Ark Nat Gas A	8½	8⅜	8⅜
8 Asso El Ind Ltd	5	5	5
44 Asso Gas & El A	30¼	30	30
1 Asso G&E sp rts	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Atlas Util war	3	3	3
B			
2 Bahia Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Blue Ridge	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8 Blue Ridge cvt pf	38⅛	38	38⅛
85 Braz Tr & Lt	29¾	28⅝	28⅞
C			
7 Cable & Wire A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
1 Cable & Wire pf	3	3	3
16 Can Marc Wireless	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3 Cent Pub Ser A	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 Cen States El	18¾	18½	18¾
7 Chath Ph Al nv	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
83 Cities Service	26⅛	26	26⅛
1 Cities Serv pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1 Cleve Elec Ill	51	51	51
1 Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
5 Colon Oil	3	3	3
8 Colum Oil & G vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Colum Pict vtc	35¾	35⅛	35⅛
21 Comwlth & So war	3	2⅞	2⅞
11 Commun Wat Wks	12½	12	12
1 Cons Cop Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Cons Dairy	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Cons Laundries	13⅛	13	13½
2 Cord Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Cosden Oil	9	9	9
34 Creole Pet	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Crocker & Wheel	11¾	11⅝	11¾
1 Cuneo Press	23½	23½	23½
1 Curtiss Wright war	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Cusi Mex Min	½	½	½
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	3	3	3
1 De Forest	3¼	3⅛	3¼
6 Diam Match new	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
1 Dubilier Cond	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Duke Power	148¾	148⅝	148⅝
1 Duquesne Gas	7½	7½	7½
E			
1 East States Pow B	23½	23½	23½
1 Eisler Elec	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
556 El Bond & Sh	64⅜	62⅞	63
2 El Bond & Sh pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Electric Share	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
F			
21 Fabrics Finish	1½	1¼	1¼
†60 Fajardo Sugar	42	41½	41½
5 Federated Met	12¾	12½	12½
11 Ford Mot Cana A	22	22	22
3 Fox Theatre A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Franklin Mfg	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
G			
6 Gen Aviation	12¾	11¾	11¾
5 Gen Bak	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Gen Bak pf	35⅝	35½	35⅝
5 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Gen Fireproof	28½	28⅜	28½
†50 Gen G&E cv pf B	68½	68½	68½
3 Glen Alden Coal	80	80	80
8 Golden Center Min	1⅛	1	1
13 Goldman Sachs	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
†50 Gorham Inc pf	31	31	31
2 Groc Str Prod vtc	8½	8½	8½
15 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	97½	95½	97½
H			
1 Hormel G	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Horn & Hard	37	37	37
8 Houston Oil	13	12⅝	12⅝
2 Hudson Bay M & S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Humble Oil	78	76⅝	78
1 Hygrade Food	5¼	5¼	5¼
I			
1 Imp Oil Can	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
15 Ind Ter Ill A	26⅜	26¼	26¼
1 Ind Ter Ill B	26½	26½	26½
1 Ind Pipe Line	31	31	31
1 Indust Fin ctf	14	14	14
5 Ins Co Nor Am	61⅜	61	61⅜
2 Insurance Sec	8¾	8	8¾
2 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
33 Internat Pet	16⅛	16	16
7 Inter Util B	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞
2 Interstate Equit	5½	5½	5½
†50 Isotta Frasco war	10	10	10
1 Ital Super deb rt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
K			
1 Kirkland Gold	½	½	½
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	38½	38½	38½
*3 Lefc Realty pf	22	22	22
4 Leonard Oil	1	1	1
17 Lion Oil	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
1 Loew's war	8½	8½	8½
13 Lone Star Gas	32⅛	32	32
M			
1 Marconi Int Mar	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Mass Util Asso	6½	6½	6½
2 Mavis Bot	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mead Johnson	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Memphis Nat Gas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Metal & Min	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mid Rayolty cv pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Mid West St Util	22⅛	22	22½
13 Mid West Util	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
2 Mo Kans Pipe L	14⅜	14	14
2 Mo Kans P L B vtc	¾	⅝	⅝
1 Monong W P ps pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Moody's Inv pt pf	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Moore Drop Forge A	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Mort Bnk Colom	30	30	30
N			
1 National Am Co	8	8	8
1 Nat Avia	6½	6½	6½
3 Nat Baking	5	5	5
3 Nat Fuel & Gas	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 Nat Investors	10	10	10
1 Nat Rub Mach	6	6	6
2 Nat Short T Sec A	15⅝	15½	15½
1 NY Tel 6½% pf (6½)	116	116	116
30 Niag Hud Pow (.40)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
5 Niag Hud P A war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Niag Shares Md (.40)	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Noranda Mines (2)	18⅜	18¼	18¼
3 No Am Avia A w	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Nordon Corp Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 North States P A (8)	149¼	149¼	149¼
1 Northwest Eng (2)	18½	18½	18½
O			
1 Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
P			
15 Pac G & E 1pf	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
1 Pacific Pub Ser	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3 Pantepec Oil	2	2	2
37 Pennroad Corp	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
1 Pat Wat & Pow	66¼	66⅛	66¼
†20 Pepperell Mfg	85¾	85½	85½
1 Pitney Bowes	8	8	8
1 Plymouth Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾
18 Prudential Invest	17	17	17
5 Pub Util Hold	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Pub Util Hold xw	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Pub Ut Hold war	2¼	2¼	2¼
R			
1 Reliable Stores	9	9	9
2 Rhode Is Pub Ser pf	29½	29⅜	29½
1 Root Ref cv pr pf	7	7	7

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Rossia Intl	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
S			
†10 Safeway Strs 2 war	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 St Regis Paper	19	19	19
†50 St Regis Paper pf	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Salt Creek Prod	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2 Sec Corp Gen	32	31⅞	32
10 Segal Lock	6⅝	6½	6⅝
3 Selected Indust	5	4¾	5
2 Shattuck Denn	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Shenandoah	8½	8½	8½
2 Shenandoah pf	40⅞	40¾	40¾
2 South Am Air Line	5	5	5
20 Southern Corp	6	5⅝	6
3 South Penn O (2¼G)	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
16 Southland Royal (.60)	8¼	7¾	8
2 Span & Gen rcts	¾	¾	¾
22 Stand Oil Ind (2½)	45	44⅝	44¾
1 St Oil Neb (3¼G)	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
†240 St Oil Ohio n pf	116¼	116	116¼
1 St Pow & Lt pf (7)	104½	104½	104½
1 Stein Cosmetics	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Strauss (Nathan)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Str Carlson (1.37½G)	26	26	26
7 Stroock & Co (3)	15	15	15
1 Stutz Mot Am	1½	1½	1½
T			
2 Swift Int (2½)	35¾	34⅛	35¾
2 Tampa El (2)	63	63	63
9 Technicolor Inc	15	13⅛	15
1 Thatcher Sec	2½	2½	2½
2 Todd Shipyards (4)	49	49	49
4 Transcont Air Tr	7½	7½	7½
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	10	10⅝	10⅝
U			
1 Ungerleider Fin	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Union Am Invest	23½	23	23
1 Unit Carbon pf	106½	106½	106½
2 United Carr Fast	5½	5½	5½
10 United Corp war	13	13	13
3 United Dry Dock	3¾	3¾	3¾
38 Unit Founders	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
86 United Gas new	12½	12	12¼
12 United Gas war	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1 United Gas pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
45 Un Lt & Pow A	33	32⅜	32½
1 U S & Int Sec pf	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 U S Elec Pow	9⅝	9⅜	9½
9 U S Foil B	12⅝	12	12
1 Utility Equities	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Util Pow & Lt	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
2 Util P & Lt B ctf	36	36	36
V			
9 Vacuum Oil	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝
13 Venezuelan Pet	2	1¾	1¾
W			
5 Wil-Low Cafet	4¾	4⅜	4¾

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
3 Alum Ltd 5s '48	101½	101½	101½
10 Am G&E 5s 2028	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Am P&L 6s 2016	108½	108½	108½
11 Am Roll M 5s '48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Am Seat 6s '36	65½	65½	65½
1 Appalach G 6s B '45	85½	85½	85½
59 Ark P&L 5s '56	101¼	101	101¼
1 Armstrong C 5s '40	97	97	97
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	92½	92½	92½
2 Asso G&E 5½s '38	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
11 Asso G&E 5s '50	88¼	88¼	88¼
9 Asso G&E 5½s '77	97½	97½	97½
30 Asso G&E 5s '68	88¼	88	88
23 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	82	81¾	81⅞
1 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
7 Beacon Oil 6s '36	99	99	99
7 Bell Tel Can 5s C '60	105¼	105	105¼
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Cent St El 5s '48	79	79	79
2 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
10 Chi NW Ry 4½s '37 C	100	100	100
174 Cities Ser 5s '50	98	97⅞	98
2 Cities Ser G P 6s '43	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
22 Consum Pow 4½s '58	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
44 Cont G&E 5s A '58	92¼	92¼	92¼
14 Cont Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Detroit C Gas 6s A '47	107	107	107
66 Det Int Bridge 7s '52	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Duquesne Gas 6s '45	91½	91	91
East Util Inv 5s A '54	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Emp O&R 5½s '42	89	88⅜	89
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 Firestone Tire 5s '42	92⅝	92½	92½
2 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	30	30	30
9 Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	89½	89½	89½
2 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Gatineau Pow 6s B '41	98½	98½	98½
5 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	82	82	82
2 Glidden Co 5½s '35	95¼	95⅛	95¼
58 Goodrich 6s '45	81½	81	81
5 Grand (FW) 6s '48	91	90½	90½
5 Hous Gulf G 6s A '43	96½	96⅛	96½
2 Ill P & L 5½s B '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Indep Oil 6s '39	101⅞	101¼	101¾
20 Ind P&L 5s A '57	101⅞	101⅝	101¾
13 Inland Util 6s '34	98½	98¼	98½
13 Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
3 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	80⅞	80¼	80½
1 Interl Salt Co 5s '51	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
2 Inters Pow 5s '52	88	88	88
4 Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3 Libby-McN&L 5s '42	96	95⅝	95⅞
2 Lone Star G 5s '42	99	99	99
3 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	99	99	99
4 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	77½	77½	77½
2 Neisner Gros 6s '48	91	91	91
1 N E Gas&E 5s '48	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
5 N E Gas&E 5s '50	90½	90½	90½
4 N E Gas&E 5s '47	91⅝	91½	91⅝
8 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
2 Nor West Pow 6s '60	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
7 Ohio Edison 5s '60	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Ohi Pow 4½s D '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Okla G&E 5s '50	102⅛	102	102⅛
1 Ont Pow 5½s '50	95½	95⅛	95⅛
1 Pac G&E 4½s E '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
90 Pac P&L 5s '55	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
1 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
6 Peop Lt & P 5s '79 ww	83	82½	82½
3 Pitts Cinn StL 4½s '77	102½	102½	102½
6 Portld Gen El 4½s '60	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Pow Cp Can 4½sB'59	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s E '80	98	98	98
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
18 Pug So P&L 5s C'50	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
7 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	78	77¾	77¾
5 Scripps 5½s '43	89½	89½	89½
3 Shaw W&P 4½sA'67	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Shawsheen 7s '31	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
11 SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	108¼	107¾	107¾
2 So Cal Ed 5s '51	104¾	104⅝	104¾
5 Southn Nat G 6s'44	92	91	92
1 Sowest G&E 5sA'57	99	99	99
1 Std G&E 6s '35	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Std G&E 6s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Std P&Lt 6s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
5 Tex El Serv 5s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Tri Util 5s '79	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
10 Twin State Nat 6s '33	98¼	98¼	98¼
11 Ulen & Co 6s '44	90	90	90
10 Union Elec 5s B '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	92½	92½	92½
2 US Rub 6½s '32	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 Van Swerin 6s '35	97½	97¼	97½
2 West Pa Gold 5s 2030	93	93	93
10 Westvaco Chl 5½s '37	103	102¾	102¾

CURB FOREIGN SALES
(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
2 Buen Air Pr 7½s '47	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
10 Cent Bk Ger 6s A '52	77⅛	77	77
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	97	97	97
4 Com Pr Bk 5½s '37	86	86	86
2 Den Mtg Bk 5s '72	99	99	99
5 Ere MEl 6½s A '53 ww	75	75	75
5 Europ El 6½ '65 xw	79	79	79
1 Europ Mtg 7 C '67	85	85	85
5 IFn Ind Bk 7s '44	99	98½	98½
11 Finland R M Bk 6s '61	81	81	81
9 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	86	86	86
5 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	77	75¼	75¼
1 Hanover St 6½ '49	90	90	90
3 It Sup P 6 A '63 xw	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	79	79	79
6 Prussia FS 6½ '51	85	85	85
10 Prussia FS 6 '52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
12 Rio Jan 6½ '59	60	60	60
9 Ruhr Gas 6½ A '53	78⅞	78	78
1 Russian 6½ 1919	4	4	4
2 Santiago Chile 7 '61	89⅝	89	89⅝
6 Saxon P Wks 5 '32	94⅞	93½	93½
5 Terni Elec 6½ '53	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
5 Un Indust 6½ '41	82	82	82

*Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

A WISE CHANGE

His letter read: "Like most everyone else, I have losses in the securities I hold. I think some of them will take a long time to recover. I enclose a list of my holdings. Please make suggestions as to exchange or purchase that you think will be advisable."

We made several desirable suggestions, which he approved, including the purchase of 100 NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES. This is one of the largest security holding corporations in the world. Its investments are in 28 of the largest and best corporations in America, which should most quickly reflect any improvement in business conditions. Present price is about $8 a share.

F. W. STEPHENS CO.
71 Broadway, New York City

Send full particulars regarding NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES. I hold the following securities: Please suggest.
Name..........
Address..........

A Window in Wall Street

TAKING THE MARKET'S BEARINGS

No matter what the pounding of New York Stock Market waves may be doing to many an individual pocketbook, observers seem satisfied that the winds for a bull market have not been more favorable in many years than they are right now. Whether these observers are merely preaching or actually sailing according to their opinions is not easy to discover. And that's what the "average man" wants to know before he tries to get in and out of the market with a profit. The low level of brokers' loans, the deluge of funds awaiting investment, deflated inventories and reduced commodity prices—these are the statistical rocks upon which the theory of an imminent bull market is being raised. But rocks are rocks, whether statistical or not, and there is still a body known as conservative opinion that is advising skippers to shorten sail at every favorable opportunity. The report that the business conduct committee of the New York Stock Exchange has taken steps toward outlawing bear piracy on the high seas of finance is counted on to clear the horizon somewhat.

HARVEST

The blue skies of October enliven the investment field as a rule, as well as the great out-of-doors. October is a month of heavy dividend and interest disbursements. These eventually seek reinvestment. Omission and reduction of dividends will be felt by many this year, but there will be a vast sum, nevertheless, to be put back to work for investors. This wealth naturally is expected to seek out stocks that have a good dividend record and that are selling to give attractive returns.

HOW'S YOUR DOLLAR?

More of this, that and everything for the dollar is characterizing 1930. More stocks also, by the way, when the prices of many of them have been halved or quartered.

OIL INDUSTRY TRENDS

The latest cut of 2 cents in the price of gasoline is indicative of weakness in the price structure of the oil industry. Production figures on crude oil, however, continue to indicate a strong statistical position for the oil business. Last week's production was more than 17½ per cent less than for the corresponding period last year.

YIELDS AND MONEY RATES

Yields on stocks are not so high as in 1921, but between yields and money rates the spread is greater than in 1921. Economists are pointing out that, with time money much lower than in 1921, stocks whose dividends are likely to be maintained could well sell on a lower-yield basis—in other words, at higher prices.

WANTED—A NEW INDUSTRY

While comparisons are being made between 1921 and 1930, years of business readjustment, it is perhaps only natural that students of economics should turn to history for a possible indication of what may be ahead. If history repeats itself, there should be a new industry or two getting ready to pull business back up to the level of better years, and even above that level. The radio and automobile industries, with the aid of a spurt in home building, have been given credit for lifting business out of its doubts in 1921. That aviation will do this for business in 1930 or soon thereafter is considered doubtful. Electrical refrigeration has been gaining, however, and electrical appliance sales have been making news. Oil burners for central heating plants are in growing demand—a demand which may be even further quickened by new low prices on burners. One of these products may be nominated to hold a seat among the mighty economic influences. Or there may be a "dark horse" on the business ticket.

UTILITY PRESIDENT ADVOCATES PURCHASES

NEW YORK—Announcing a policy of immediate purchases for further operating needs of American Commonwealths Power Corporation, President Hulswit expressed belief that the bottom of the current depression period has been passed. He evinced his faith in the business future by saying his company is making considerable purchases of materials and equipment for near future operating needs.

The purchasing department of American Commonwealths system from studies of current prices on materials and electric plant equipment has decided present levels are likely to constitute the low point. As result of these studies and observations of company officials, the executive committee is inaugurating a policy of immediate buying.

ZINC OUTPUT UP SLIGHTLY

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of slab zinc of all grades declined slightly during September to 27,106 tons, compared with 28,972 tons at the end of August, the American Zinc Institute reports. Unfilled orders at the end of September last year totaled 20,270 tons. Production last month showed a slight increase to an average of 1349 tons daily, compared with 1334 tons daily in August, but showed a decrease from the average of 1733 tons for September last year.

PACKER HIDE SALES MODERATELY ACTIVE, WITH PRICES STEADY

The packer hide market was fairly steady, with sales attaining close to 100,000 hides. The demand for steers has not been particularly active. The movement of native steers at 14c was restricted. Several resale offerings of July's at 13½c, hindered operations of the regular packers. Cattle receipts at the yards are showing a slight increase.

Domestic hide supplies are low. Foreign markets also report light stocks, European dealers holding prices strong. Domestic country hides are quoted at the low of a month ago. Frigorifico hides are steady, with late bookings at about 13c., United States funds.

Packer calfskins are moving with an improving regularity, slight advances being obtained on special selections. One lot of Septembers, all weights, sold at 20¼c. Another lot of Septembers, 12,000 or more or less, brought 21½c.

City calfskins, 10-15's, sold at 19c. A lot of 8-10's brought 17c. At the close 10-15's advanced to 19½c. Packer September kip was quoted at 19c. A sizable lot of city kip sold at 16¼c.

Chicago sales during the week ended Oct. 4, follow:

	Today	Yr Ago
8,000 Sept native steers	14c	18c
11,000 Sept-Oct-ex-lt nat steers	11½c	17c
3,000 Sept Colorado steers	13½c	17c
2,000 Sept heavy Texas Steers	14c	18c
13,000 Sept light Texas steers	12½c	16½c
15,000 Sept-Oct branded cows	10½c	16c
5,000 June to Sept hvy nat cows	12c	17c
2,000 Sept-Oct hvy native cows	12½c	17c
2,000 Jan-May (inc) hvy nat cows	10½c	15½c
6,000 Sept-Oct light native cows	11c	16½c
5,500 July to Oct native bulls	7½c	12c

STANDARD OIL OF OHIO OFFER

NEW YORK—A $12,000,000 offering of 5 per cent cumulative preferred for Standard Oil Company of Ohio, to enable it to retire its outstanding 7 per cent preferred and provide additional funds for corporate purposes, is made by a banking group comprising Chase Securities Corporation, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Hayden, Miller & Co., and Union Cleveland Corporation. The stock is priced at $103 and accrued dividend, to yield more than 4.85 per cent.

SOUTHERN SIERRAS POWER CO.

WASHINGTON—Southern Sierras Power Company of Riverside, Calif., submitted the lowest bid for furnishing power to be used in construction of Boulder Dam, it was said at the Interior Department. The amount of the offer, however, has not yet been made public. Under the specifications, the bidder agrees to provide a transmission line and to deliver electrical energy during the construction of the dam.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Louisville Gas & Electric Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1930	1929
Gross	$10,488,991	$10,093,167
Net after ord. taxes	5,373,543	5,212,636
Total income*	5,627,196	5,637,612

*Before depreciation.

Buy Bonds for Income

Associated Gas & Electric Co. 5s, 1968
Brown Company 5½s, 1950
Central Power & Light Company 5s, 1956
Federal Public Service Corporation 6s, 1932
Interstate Public Service Co. 5s, 1956
Michigan Public Service Company 5s, 1947
Missouri Public Service Company 5s, 1947
North American Light & Power Co. 5½s, 1956
Texas-Louisiana Power Company 6s, 1946
Tide Water Power Company 5s, 1979
Virginia Public Service Company 5½s, 1946

Prices to yield from 4.88% to 6.95%

Descriptive circulars on request

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Founded 1876
200 Devonshire Street, Boston
New York, San Francisco, London, Chicago, Los Angeles, Paris, Philadelphia, Grand Rapids, Milan

DIVIDENDS

National Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on class "A" common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Canadian Celanese Corporation, Ltd., declared an initial dividend of 3⅛ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative participating preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 65 cents a share and the usual extra of 10 cents a share, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18. Regular quarterly first preferred dividend of $1.75 was also declared, payable Jan. 1, 1931 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Mass. Investors Trust declared a dividend of 42 cents, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 8.

Columbian Carbon Company declared the usual extra of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the voting trust certificates, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Super-Maid Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Melville Shoe Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, 7½ cents on the second preferred and $1.50 on the first preferred, all payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Atchison declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

American Smelting and Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the preferred and $1.50 on the second preferred. The common is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17, the preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 7 and the second preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 7.

CANADIAN $100,000,000 LOAN BIGGEST FOREIGN FINANCING THIS YEAR

NEW YORK—The largest foreign government bond flotation here this year is made with offering of a $100,000,000 30-year 4% loan for the Dominion of Canada, at 95¼ and interest, yielding about 4.28%, by a nationwide group headed by Chase Securities Corp., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., First National-Old Colony Corp., Cassatt & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co.

Other members of the group are Continental Illinois Co., Inc., First Union Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago), Union Trust Co. (Pittsburgh), Security First National Bank (Los Angeles), American Securities Co. (San Francisco), Citizens National Co. (Los Angeles), Anglo London Paris Co. (San Francisco), Shawmut Corp. of Boston and Mississippi Valley Co. of St. Louis.

The Canadian financing will provide the Dominion with funds to be used for refunding or retiring loans and for other general purposes of the government.

The new bonds are not redeemable before Oct. 1, 1950. After that date they are redeemable as an entirety on any interest date at 100 and accrued interest.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS DECLINE

LONDON—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Oct. 4 totaled 81,544 tons, a decrease of 1992 tons from the preceding week.

Associated Electric 4½s of 1953
Priced to yield 5%

Associated Electric Company 4½% Gold Debenture Bonds have unquestioned security which will satisfy the requirements of the most discriminating investor.

Bond interest earned 2.76 times on an overall basis after depreciation.

These bonds, owned by the largest insurance companies in New York State, *enjoy an active market on New York Curb Exchange.*

Kindly send me circular 1517

Public Utility Investing Corp.
61 Broadway New York

GILLETTE-AUTOSTROP MERGER IS LIKELY

It was reported in Wall Street that an agreement has been reached for consolidation of Gillette Safety Razor Company and Autostrop Safety Razor Company, and that the necessary financing to take the form of $20,000,000 10-year convertible 5 per cent notes and about $31,000,000 of 5 per cent preferred stock convertible into common for five years, will shortly be announced.

The proceeds of the notes would be used for working capital and the $31,000,000 of preferred would be offered in exchange for the 310,000 shares of Autostrop stock, consisting of 87,500 shares of Autostrop "A" and 220,500 shares of "B."

TRANSAMERICA CORP.

NEW YORK—Terms of Transamerica Corporation exchange for remaining shares of Banca d'America e d'Italia and Ameritalia Corporation are as follows: One share of Transamerica Corporation for five shares of Banca d'America e d'Italia; one share of Transamerica for five of Ameritalia Corporation; one of Transamerica for 3⅓ stamped shares of Banca d'America e d'Italia carrying 2½ shares of Ameritalia Corporation.

ANOTHER NOSE DIVE TAKEN BY STOCK PRICES

New Lows for Year Are Recorded by Leading Active Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Shares prices swung over a wide arc which carried most of the so-calle dpivotal issues to new low levels for the year or longer in today's stock market, before lifting them above the closing prices of the previous session in the last hour of trading.

The late advance, however, attracted renewed selling, and net gains and losses were narrow and mixed at the close. A brief rally in the first hour was followed by heavy selling. Supporting orders appeared during the afternoon, notably in such issues as General Electric and American Telephone. American Eelephone dropped to a new low for the year at 198, only 1 point above last November's minimum, before getting back above 200. U. S. Steel dropped 2½ to a new 1930 low at 151¼, only 1¾ above last November's bottom, then bounded up above 154.

General Electric and Radio each dropped about two points to record low levels for the present shares, then regained their losses. Allied Chemical, which tumbled 18 points yesterday, rallied seven points in the early transactions, tumbled nearly 12 from the top, only to rebound 10. Du Pont, Woolworth and Worthington showed gains of about two to three points in the last hour.

The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 3,750,000 shares.

Although disclosure that stock exchange officials had questioned some members about bearish operations appeared to have been the basis for the opening rally, Wall Street was inclined to interpret the action as indicating merely a determination to make the bears play fair, rather than any indication that the exchange might consider placing restraints on short selling, which it has always defended as an essential factor in a free market.

It was said in brokerage circles that the exchange was concerned over such unethical practices as making use of knowledge of stop-loss orders on specialists' books as the basis of bear drives, or the spreading of malicious or destructive propaganda. It was recalled that the investigation of the short interest last November marked a turning point in the trend of the market, but failed to disclose any concerted bear drive.

Heavy Selling Perplexing

On the whole, the persistence of the selling was somewhat perplexing to brokerage circles. Although many of the so-called pivotal shares have held above last November's lows, the general level of stocks has broken well below that level, as was shown by a tabulation of 687 stocks made by a commission house, which showed the average price the lowest in two years.

In the early trading, a few large orders indicated that some efforts were being made to support the market, but the list soon gave way. So far as could be learned, important banking interests were unconcerned over the liquidation. Brokers felt that much of the selling was of a discouraged variety, since repeated efforts to rally the list have failed during the last six months. Further investment buying was reported, but only on scale down.

The day's news failed to account for the action of the market. News from Brazil continued to be disturbing, and transactions in Brazilian exchange were at a standstill. Nevertheless, bankers did not believe the Brazilian situation would normally have any marked reflection in this stock market.

Trade reports indicated that retail sales were in better volume since the cooler weather set in, and wholesale merchants said they were receiving numerous refill orders. Early estimates of this week's steel mill operations, however, still indicated that there may be a slight slowing up this week. Call money held at 2 per cent.

Latin American Bonds Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Selling of Latin American issues was resumed in the bond market today, and the decline carried many to new low ground for the year on losses ranging from 1 to 10 points.

The sharp reaction was a continuance of the selling movement launched yesterday, as reports indicated growth of the revolution in Brazil.

Brazilian municipals and industrials and some issues of Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Peru were under pressure. Brazilian 8s dropped about seven points, Brazil Central Railway Electric 7s slumped about 10, Rio Grande Do Sul 7s, 8 points, Bolivian 7s about 2, Chile 6s of 1963 1, Peru 6s of 1960 4, all to new lows for the year.

Brazilian Governments and other issues of that country bore the brunt of the selling, but virtually the whole South American list was unsettled. Bonds of American concerns with large interests in Brazil steadied after sharp breaks yesterday.

There was much interest in financial circles in the appearance of the $100,000,000 Canadian 30-year 4 per cent loan, which has been expected for several days. Priced at 95½ to yield about 4.28 per cent, it was offered by a large international group of American and Canadian investment houses and banks. It was the principal issue of the day, and is the largest foreign loan placed in the American market this year, surpassing the German international 5½ per cent loan.

Prime investment issues suffered somewhat from the selling, and only a few liens made any notable progress. Activity was considerably expanded. A feature of the railroad group was a sharp decline in St. Paul adjustment 5s of 2000, off about four points to a new year's low.

United States Governments were steady.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 7	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	.97⅞	.97⅛	1.42⅞
Corn, No. 3 yellow	1.05⅛	1.02⅞	1.15
Oats, No. 3 white	.48⅛	.48	.60
Flour	4.85	4.85	6.75
Beef, family	20.00	20.00	20.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	30.50
Lard	.1175	.1150	.1150
Cotton, Mid Up	.1020	.1020	.1885
Zinc	.0422½	.0425	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.1000	.1050	.1800
Tin	.2735	.2830	.4445
Rubber	.0775	.0787½	.1950
Sugar	.0435	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0525	.0550	.0680
Print cloth	.0425	.0450	.0525

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 7	Last Oct. 6
42⅛	13	..	Abitibi	500	14	13	13⅛	14⅛
86½	59	6	Abitibi pf	200	59½	59	59	60
37⅞	21⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	5600	23⅛	22¼	22⅛	23
94	85⅛	5	Adams Ex pf	140	93¾	93	93¼	93¾
23¼	6⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	600	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	..
41	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	16⅛	15	15	16½
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	500	½	½	½	½
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	12000	109	105½	107⅞	108⅛
26	10¼	1¾	Airway El	1300	11⅛	10⅛	11	11⅛
2½	¾	..	Ajax Rubber	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅛	4⅛	..	Alaska Jun	2700	6	5¼	6	6⅛
35¼	17¼	..	Alleghany	5500	17⅞	17¼	17¾	18
96¼	84¾	5½	Allegh pf xw	300	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
99¾	87½	5½	Allegh pf xl	100	87½	87½	87½	..
343	213	6	Allied Chem	7800	225	213	222	217¾
68	44¼	3	Allis-Chal	3800	45⅜	44¼	45	45⅞
3½	2	..	Amal Lea	100	2	2	2	..
31½	18	2	Amerada	2800	25½	24½	24½	25¼
10⅞	2	..	Am Ag Ch	1000	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛
41¾	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	500	28	27	27	26⅞
97⅞	68	2	Am Bk Note	600	69	68½	69	69
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	..
12	4	..	Am Beet S	100	4	4	4	4
54⅜	41	2.40	Am Brake	300	41	41	41	41
55½	22½	..	Am Bosch	300	28	28	28	28
21⅜	8	..	Am Br Bov	10100	14⅛	12⅞	13⅞	13⅜
84	60½	7	Am Br Bov pf	265	75	72	72	74¼
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	76000	120¼	116¼	119⅛	118
150⅞	140¼	7	Am Can pf	1200	150¼	150⅛	150⅛	150⅝
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	42⅛	42	42⅛	42⅜
116	89⅞	7	Am Car pf	..	89	89	89	89⅞
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	200	46½	46	46½	48
51¼	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	200	41	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alco	500	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
59½	32⅜	..	Am European	900	34	32⅝	33	34⅛
101⅜	44½	..	Am & F Pw	50000	51¼	44½	47⅞	49¼
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	340	99	98	98⅛	99
111½	104¼	7	Am & FP 7	600	105	104½	104½	105
100⅜	88	..	Am & FP 2 pf	600	90	88	88	..
33⅜	8½	2	Am Hawaii	200	10	10	10	10
41⅞	30½	3	Am Ice	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
55⅝	28¾	2	Am Int Corp	13400	30⅛	28⅜	29⅛	29¼
105	35½	4	Am Loco	1200	36	35½	35⅝	36
118½	88¼	7	Am Loco pf	300	88¼	88¼	88¼	89⅜
51½	20¼	1½	Am Metals	3200	22⅛	20¼	20⅞	22
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	70⅝	70	70	69½
119⅞	67¾	1	Am Pw&Lt	4700	71¾	67¾	70¼	72½
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	300	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝	106⅝
87⅞	75	3	Am P&L pf A	200	87	87	87	..
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	88⅞	88¾	88¾	88⅞
39¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	15100	21⅞	20⅝	21¼	21⅝
37	13	..	Am Repub	500	14	13⅞	14	14
100⅞	42¼	2	Am Roll Mill	9400	42	40⅝	41⅞	41½
26½	7¼	..	Am Seating	300	7⅝	7⅛	7½	..
54½	42	5	Am Ship Blg	380	43¼	42	42¼	..
103⅜	100⅞	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	4100	57¼	55⅜	56⅛	55½
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	135½	135½	135½	..
22½	5⅛	..	Am Solvents	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
52¼	32⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
55½	43⅜	2	Am Stores	600	42	41¾	42	41⅞
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	700	42½	41¾	42½	43
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	20	19¾	20	18⅛
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	68500	202¾	198	200½	200⅝
124⅞	78⅛	1	Am Wat W	29400	88⅞	83⅛	87½	86¼
44⅞	19⅝	..	Am Wool pf	800	22¼	22	22	..
9	4	..	Am Writ ct	100	4	4	4	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	1100	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	100	50	50	50	50
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	200	22½	22½	22½	23¾
81½	34½	2½	Anaconda	19100	37⅛	35⅜	36½	37½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	35	35	35	34¾
37¼	1⅛	1	Andes Cop	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
29¼	18¼	2	Arch Dan	500	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	19
82⅞	71½	7	Armour D pf	100	75½	75⅜	75½	75
8⅛	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	2600	4⅛	4	4	4½
4⅜	2½	..	Arm Ill B	2500	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	400	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	..
20⅛	6¾	..	Art Loom	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
46⅛	25	4	Asso Appari	100	27	27	27	27
50½	23	2½	Asso G	2200	30⅛	29	29⅛	30¼
242½	194	10	Atchison	2200	205¾	204	205	204¼
108¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	107½	107½	107½	107½
175½	125¼	10	Atl Coast L	700	126¼	125¼	126	127
80⅝	48	1	Atl G&WI	100	48	48	48	48⅛
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	54½	54½	54½	54¼
51⅝	24⅜	1	Atl Refin	8600	27¼	25⅞	26⅞	27
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	100	64	64	64	..
37	22¾	1	Atlas Stores	2100	24	22¾	23	24½
263⅜	89	4	Auburn Auto	10000	97	89	93	94
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	3500	72	66	71	68
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	6200	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4⅛
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	7300	30	28⅝	29¾	29⅝
122⅜	88⅜	7	Balt & O	7500	91	88⅜	89	90
84⅜	76¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	81½	81½	81½	81⅜
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	63
20¾	12	2	Barker Bros	50	13½	13½	13½	..
34	18½	2	Barnsdall A	3400	19⅜	18½	18⅝	19⅜
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	400	109	108⅜	109	108⅝
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
57⅞	20	2	Bendix	3600	21⅜	20⅜	21	21¾
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	3200	45⅛	43	45⅛	44¼
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	14800	79⅞	77½	78⅜	78⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	129	129	129	128⅞
41½	29	1½	Blaw Knox	100	29	29	29	29
103	99	7	Bl'm'dale pf	60	103	103	103	..
69	22	1½	Bohn Alum	600	22⅞	22	22	23
80⅞	60⅛	3	Borden	5800	71⅞	70⅛	71⅛	71
50½	18	3	Borg Warner	8500	19⅜	19⅛	19⅝	19⅜
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	13600	15	14⅛	15	15⅛
35½	19	2	Briggs & Str	100	19	19	19	19
22¼	10	..	Brockway	600	11	10⅜	10⅞	11¼
78⅞	58⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	50	71¼	68⅞	69½	69⅜
98⅜	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93
178¼	113½	5	Bkyn Un G	1800	115¾	114½	115	116
30⅝	13	3	Bruns Balke	1400	13½	13	13	13½
35⅝	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	500	7⅝	7½	7½	8¼
31⅞	17	1	Bucyrus	1100	18	17	17	19
43	29½	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	31
16⅜	5⅜	1	Budd Mfg	500	7¼	7	7	..
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1000	9	8⅞	9	9
74	20⅛	..	Bullard	1500	24⅛	23¾	24	24¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	600	28	27⅝	28	27⅞
110⅛	90	8	Burns Br A	100	95	95	95	95
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	2500	31	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
110	99	7	Bush T deb	40	108½	105⅞	105⅞	..
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	1100	31	30	30	32½
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	2	2	2	2
118	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
29⅜	12½	..	Butterick	400	14	13¾	14	14¼
112⅜	54	..	Byers	9500	58⅞	54	58⅞	56⅛
			—C—					
77½	55¼	4	Calif Pack	400	58¾	56	56¾	58
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	13	2	Campbell	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
89⅞	42	..	Cal & Ari	600	42⅞	42	42⅞	43
33⅜	10	..	Calu & Hecla	1400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
75⅜	55	5	Canada Dry	700	56	55½	56	55
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	600	176	174¾	176	173½
52¼	40	..	Can Pac N wi	2000	40¾	40¾	44	43¾
34¼	19⅝	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
42	31	3	Capital A pf	100	33	33	33	..
104¼	96	5	Caro C&O st	40	105	104½	105	104¼
362¾	121¼	6	Cash Thresh	21000	131	125½	130	126⅜
79¾	44⅛	3	Caterpillar	2000	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	45
12	9¾	..	Celotex ct	400	9⅞	9¾	9¾	..
60	9	3	Celotex	400	9½	9½	9½	10
30½	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	21¾	21	21	21½
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	..
65⅞	36½	4	Cerro de P	3500	38¾	36½	38¾	36¾
15⅞	5	..	Cert-eed	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
67⅞	18¾	2.40	Checker Cab	1800	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	22
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	300	55¾	55¾	55¾	..
51⅜	43⅞	2.50	Ches & O	4600	44¾	44	44½	44⅞
10	2	..	Chi & Alton	1000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅜
10⅛	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	2000	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
17⅞	7½	..	Chi Gt West	1000	7¾	7½	7½	7⅞
52⅜	26	..	Chi Gt W pf	900	29	27½	28¼	27⅜
26⅜	9⅝	..	Chi M&SP	10000	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛
46¼	15⅝	..	Chi M&SP pf	4500	16¼	15¼	15⅜	16⅛
89⅞	51	5	Chi & NW	1900	51½	50¼	51	51⅛
37	9⅝	..	Chi Pneu	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13
125⅛	84½	7	Chi RI	1500	86⅜	85	86¾	84⅜
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	200	101	101	101	101
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	800	106½	106¼	106¼	..
67⅝	42	2.40	Childs	1100	42¼	42	42	43½
43	19⅝	3	Chrysler	21800	20⅝	20	20¼	20½
49	38	3.60	City Ice	200	38½	38	38½	38
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	40	83	83	83	..
13¼	4⅛	½	City Stores	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
60	29¼	5	Cluett Pbdy	2000	21½	20¼	20¼	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Col Bea Oil	3400	12¼	11¾	11¾	12¼
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2600	176⅛	173½	175¼	176½
52⅝	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	51⅜
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	500	54½	54	54	54½
35¾	14	..	Collins & A	400	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
77	32¾	2	Colo F&I	2800	37⅞	35¼	37⅞	38
95	60⅞	3	Colo South	3700	65	64	64	65½
75	60	4	Colo So 2pf	20	67	67	67	..
87	49	2	Colum Gas	30000	51½	49	50⅞	50¾
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	400	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	..
99½	91	5	Col Gas pf B	200	99½	99⅛	99½	..
199	105	5	Col Carbon	8000	115	105	109	114½
37⅜	12⅛	..	Col Graph	12300	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅝
40⅞	21	2	Com Cred	800	25	24	25	24
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	70	94	94	94	94
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	37	37	37	37
87	80	6	ComInv Tr pf	1000	83	82½	82½	83
55	28⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	1100	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30⅜
102⅛	89	6½	Com I 6½%	100	101	101	101	..
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	5	5	5	5
38	20⅛	1	Com Sol	23500	21¾	20⅛	21⅛	21
20¼	11⅛	.60	Commwlth So	12500	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	11¾
101¾	99	6	Commwlth So pf	700	102	101¾	101¾	102
19¾	9⅞	..	Congoleum	15300	10½	9⅞	10	10¼
27⅞	14½	2	Con Film	600	15⅛	14⅞	15	15⅛
28¼	17½	2	Con Film pf	500	18	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝
136⅞	86⅞	4	Con Gas	31800	101¾	98⅜	101⅜	100¼
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	800	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104¼
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	500	43⅛	41	41	..
3	⅝	..	Con Textile	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22½	11⅛	1.20	Container A	600	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
8½	3⅞	..	Container B	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	3100	25⅛	23½	24⅞	24⅛
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	4000	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
71⅞	50	2½	Cont Can	4500	52¼	51	51⅜	52¼
37⅞	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	1100	14	12⅝	14	12⅛
77⅞	50	2.44	Cont Ins	400	51⅛	51½	51⅛	52
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
30½	13⅞	..	Cont Oil	16900	14⅜	13⅞	14	14⅜
40⅞	14⅜	1	Cont Shares	4200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
111⅜	78½	3	Corn Prod	4000	81½	79⅜	81⅝	79⅞
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	150¼	150¼	150¼	149⅞
33	12¼	..	Coty	4800	13⅜	12½	12⅞	13
35⅞	25½	2	Cream of Wh	200	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
18½	7½	1	Crown Zell	300	8⅛	7⅞	8	8
93⅝	66	5	Crucible	200	63	63	63	65½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	110	109½	109½	..
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1	1	1	1
19½	6⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	7	7	7	..
9	3⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
48	38⅜	4	Cudahy	200	41	40⅜	41	40½
126⅛	103¼	6	Curt's Pub	200	108	107½	108	107½
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	119	119	119	..
14⅞	4⅞	..	Curtiss Wr	6100	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
19⅝	6⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1900	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
90½	52	3½	Cutler	300	55⅛	55	55⅛	55⅛
			—D—					
43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	1900	21½	21	21¼	21⅛
14	8¼	1.20	DeBeers	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
24½	20	2	Deere pf	400	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
181	146	9	Del & Hud	200	153¼	153¼	153¼	155½
153	110	6	Del Lac&W	800	110⅛	110	110	111
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	300	47	46	46	48
255⅛	187	8	Det Edison	100	194	194	194	..
254⅛	139	8	Diamond M	700	210	205	207½	209½
10⅞	6⅛	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
30⅝	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	1600	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	16
145¼	95⅛	4	Dupont	54000	104⅞	99½	103⅜	101⅛
			—E—					
255⅛	175⅜	5	East Kodak	9000	186¾	180	185	183⅛
133	120⅝	6	East Kodak pf	10	132	132	132	..
37⅛	10	3	Eaton Axle	700	23	19⅛	19⅜	21
114⅞	42	..	Elec Auto Lt	18700	47	42	44⅝	45½
9⅛	2⅛	..	Elec Boat	1800	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
103⅛	49⅛	1	Elec P&L	89700	59¼	54	57¼	58⅛
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109½
102	97⅞	..	El P&L 6 pf	400	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100¼
79⅛	58⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59⅛
5⅜	2¼	..	Elk Horn	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
14	4	..	Elk Horn pf	40	4	4	4	..
50⅞	39⅜	3	Equit Bldg	800	42	41⅜	41⅜	42⅛
68¾	35⅛	..	Erie	4600	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅛
67⅞	51	4	Erie 1 pf	600	52⅛	51	52⅛	51⅞
62½	49½	4	Erie 2 pf	300	50	49⅛	50	49⅝
43⅝	6⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	8	8	8	8
30⅝	5	..	Evans Auto L	200	5	5	5	..
			—F—					
27¼	7½	..	Fashion Pk	100	7½	7½	7½	8⅝
38	22½	..	Fed Dept St	600	22½	22½	22½	22¾
90½	59⅞	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	400	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	..
25⅛	15⅛	3	Fed Screw W	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
12⅛	6	.80	Fed Motor T	600	6	6	6	7
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	900	31	30	30	30¼
89⅞	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	58½	58	58½	58½
100¼	92	2½	Filene pf	70	95½	95¼	95½	..
33⅛	15½	..	Firestone	700	16⅞	15½	15½	..
87⅞	60	6	Firestone pf	1900	63½	60	63	..
61⅜	48	2½	First Nat St	800	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
8½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	2300	1½	1½	1½	1½
21	4¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	160	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
50⅞	15¼	2	Follansbee B	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5200	73	70⅛	72	71½
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
28⅝	7	..	Foundation	100	8	8	8	..
57⅝	16⅛	4	Fox A	6000	41⅝	39⅛	40⅞	40⅝
55½	37	4	Freeport Tx	2400	40⅛	38½	40	39⅛
			—G—					
11¾	4	..	Gabriel A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
7¾	1¾	..	Gardner M	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16½	6¼	..	Gen Am Inv	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
11⅞	74½	4	Gen Am Tk	3400	76½	74⅝	76½	75⅞
71⅛	35	4	Gen Asphalt	5300	35¼	35	35	35¾
109¾	70	7	Gen Cable pf	10	70	70	70	..
95⅝	57⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	366500	61	57⅝	59⅝	60⅛
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	9600	53½	51⅛	53½	52⅞
106½	65¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..
18⅜	7	..	Gen G&E A	9600	53⅛	51⅛	53½	52⅝
122	104½	8	Gen G&E 8%	70	104½	104½	104½	..
59¾	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	200	46⅞	46½	46½	47⅞
100⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	200	98¾	98½	98⅝	98¾
54¼	37¼	3	Gen Motors	91400	38¾	37¼	38¼	38
44⅞	34	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
52⅞	26	6a	Gen Pub Svc	3000	27½	26	26¼	28
21¾	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	8	8	8	7¾
51¼	25	..	Gen Theatre	10400	26½	25	25½	26
106⅞	69½	5	Gen Ry Sig	600	70	69⅛	69½	70
19⅝	7	..	Gen Realty	1000	7½	7	7⅛	7
100	75½	6	Gen Realty pf ww	300	76	75½	75½	76
90	65¾	4	Gen Refrac	600	66⅛	66	66	66¼
100⅛	39	5	Gillette	19600	54¾	52⅛	53⅜	53
20⅞	8¼	..	Gimbel Br	1200	9	8¼	8¼	8½
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	69	69	69	69½
38	12¾	1.20	Glidden	800	14¼	14	14	14⅛
19	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	6	5⅝	5¾	..
47⅞	23⅛	2½	Gold Dust	4900	36¾	35¾	36	36⅛
58⅛	18¼	..	Goodrich	1300	19½	18¼	19½	18⅜
104½	77	7	Goodrich pf	100	77	77	77	77
96⅞	44½	5	Goodyear	3400	46¾	44½	46½	44¾
102¼	85	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	87½	85	85	..
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	200	10	8¾	9¾	9⅝
15⅝	5⅛	..	Gould Cp A	200	6¾	6½	6½	..
13⅜	4	..	Graham-P	1500	4⅜	4	4¼	5
59⅞	13¾	2	Granby	700	15½	15	15	15¾
52	30	1.95	Grand Silver	100	35	35	35	35½
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
50⅞	27	4	Granite City	100	28	28	28	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	800	31⅛	30	30⅜	30½
102	67½	5	Grt Nor pf	2400	68⅛	67⅜	68	67¾
25⅞	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	1200	20¼	20	20	20⅜
34¼	15½	1.40	Grt W Sug	1200	16	15½	15½	16¼
120	108	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
28	6	..	Grigsby Gru	2900	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅞
46½	20⅝	..	Gulf Mobile	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛
98¼	85⅛	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	86
80	30⅛	..	Gulf Steel	400	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
			—H—					
38	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	31	31	31	31½
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	10	29	29	29	..
23¼	11⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	1900	12½	12	12½	12½
86½	71½	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	80	80	80	80
31¼	18⅜	2	Hall Print	200	19	19	19	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	30	92	92	92	92
20	7¼	..	Hartman B	600	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
17¾	4⅛	..	Hayes Body	200	5	5	5	5
123¾	117	7	Here P pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	400	88⅝	88	88	89
108¾	83½	4	Hrshey pf	600	93¾	91	91	94
41½	26¼	2½	Holland F	200	33	32½	32½	33
83	72	6	Homestake	300	80⅛	80¼	80¼	..
29	5	..	Houdaille B	800	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	..
116⅜	52¼	10	Houston Oil	9900	60⅛	54⅜	54⅝	57⅞
68	49	..	Household F pf	200	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	..
41⅞	24	1	Howe Sound	200	25½	24⅛	24⅛	26
53⅛	41	3½	Hud Man	1000	44½	44	44	44⅞
83	75	5	Hud Man pf	100	80	80	80	..
62⅞	22¾	.75	Hudson Mot	1100	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	24½
26⅝	8⅝	..	Hupp Motors	800	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
			—I—					
136¾	102½	7	Ill Central	3600	107	102½	107	104½
32	18⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	1400	19⅛	18⅜	19	19¼
17	3⅛	..	Indian Mot	300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
87½	20	..	Indian M pf	160	25⅞	22	25⅞	..
28⅞	6⅜	..	Indian Refin	4100	8¼	7¾	8	8
124	70	5a	Ind Rayon	100	69½	69⅛	69⅛	70
234	154¼	4	Ingersoll R	100	192	192	192	192
98	68	4	Inland Steel	300	70⅛	70¼	70¼	71½
30⅞	9¼	4	Inspiration	1300	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
17⅞	10⅛	.45	Insuran Sh	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
34½	26⅜	..	Interboro RT	900	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	31
197½	152½	6	Int Business	900	158⅞	157⅝	157¼	158
19¾	10	..	Int Carriers	500	10⅞	10	10	10
75½	55⅜	4	Int Cement	500	56⅛	55¾	55⅞	56¾
14½	4	..	Int Combus	1200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	200	55	55	55	55
115¾	62⅞	2½	Int Harv	2500	65	63	64⅛	63⅝
146½	140	7	Int Harv pf	100	146¼	146¼	146¼	146
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	2800	33	31⅝	33	33
92	65½	4	Int Mtch pf	1200	73	70	70	..
33	19	..	Int M Mar	900	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
43¾	19½	1	Int Nickel	41200	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	20
86	50	7	Int Paper 7%	10	45½	45½	45½	50
31½	13½	2.40	Int P&P A	300	13	13	13	13½
18	5	..	Int P&P C	3500	5	5	5	5
58⅜	24	3	Int Print Ink	100	25	25	25	..
101	75	6	Int Print I pf	10	82	82	82	82
45¾	34⅜	3	Int Salt	600	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37⅛
62	53¼	3	Int Shoe	200	54	53½	53½	..
77⅞	28¼	2	Int Tel & T	30300	30⅝	28⅛	29⅛	30¼
28⅞	15⅛	1	Interlake	300	17	16¼	16¼	16⅜
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	1400	21¼	20½	20½	21
29	12	2	Inv Equ	1000	12½	11½	11½	12½
43	30	4	Island Cr	100	29½	29½	29½	..
			—J—					
66½	43	3	Jewel Tea	400	46¼	45¼	46¼	..
123	118¼	7	Johns Man pf	10	121	121	121	..
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	7400	74½	71⅞	71⅞	73¾
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	10	121	121	121	122
5½	1	..	Jordan Mot	2900	1⅛	1	1	1¼
			—K—					
41½	20	2.50	Kayser	200	20	19¾	20	20½
20½	16½	1½	Kaufmn D St	100	18	18	18	..
6⅛	1⅛	..	Kelly Spring	900	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
42	19½	..	Kelly Spr 8%	360	20	17⅝	18	20½
38⅞	21⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	900	23½	22⅞	23	24
26⅜	7½	..	Kelvinator	7200	10¼	9⅝	10	9¾
62⅝	27¼	.20	Kennecott	19600	28⅞	28	29	28⅝
59	48	2½	Kimberly	600	47½	47	47	..
97	73	8	Kinney pf	20	72½	72½	72½	..
8½	1⅛	..	Kolster Rad	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36⅜	26¼	1.60	Kresge	2600	29	27½	28	28
9⅞	7⅜	..	Kresge DS	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
70	50	1.60	Kress Co	200	52⅛	52¼	52¼	..
35⅜	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2400	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	26¼
48½	21	1	Kroger	3600	28	26⅛	26¼	26¾
			—L—					
42	19	7	Leh P Cem	100	19	19	19	19½
17½	7¼	..	Leh V Coal	600	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
84⅞	54	3½	Leh Val RR	100	55	55	55	56
97¼	66	3	Lehman	3200	66½	65¼	66½	66
31⅛	16½	1	Libbey Ow	500	17	17	17	17
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	400	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
45⅞	37	2.60	Link Belt	100	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	..
81⅞	52¾	4	Liquid Car	700	58¾	56	56	58½
95⅛	42½	3	Loews Inc	19900	67½	63	65⅝	65⅝
112⅞	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	100	108	108	108	108
99¾	84	6½	Loews pf xw	100	99	99	99	99½
6⅜	3	..	Loft Inc	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
70¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	2100	57½	54½	56	56½
51¼	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	1300	34	33½	33½	34
12	7	..	Lou Oil Ref	500	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
44⅞	16¾	2	Ludlum Steel	50	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	18
			—M—					
50	33⅞	2½	McCall	100	35	35	35	..
89½	61	4	McKeesport	2900	76	74	75¾	76¾
20¼	11	..	McLellan	300	12½	12¼	12¼	..
88½	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	400	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾
159¼	109	2	Macy	1600	115	111½	115¼	114½
15⅜	6⅛	1	Madison Sq	300	8⅛	7½	7½	..
13	4⅛	..	Mallinson	700	5½	5	5	5¾
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	2400	37	35⅞	36⅛	36⅞
10	3	..	Maracaibo	400	3	3	3	..
32½	28	1.20	Marine Mid	3200	28⅝	28	28½	28⅝
17¼	17¼	..	Mkt St Ry pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
55	27½	2	Marlin Rock	200	27½	27½	27½	27¼
30⅞	7½	..	Marmon	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38
6	3	..	Mart-Parry	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
51⅞	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	2800	37	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛
136	115	7	Math Alk pf	10	136	136	136	..
61⅜	35¼	2	May Dept S	2500	38	35¼	36	37¾
84⅛	71	6	Maytag 1pf	200	71	71	71	..
26⅜	23½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	11300	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	18
33⅜	10	..	Miami Cop	1800	10¼	10	10	10½
77	49½	2½	Mich Steel	400	52	50¼	50½	52
33	19⅝	2	Mid Cont	4600	20⅝	19⅞	20	20
53	21⅜	..	Midland St	1400	24⅞	23⅛	24⅝	25
26⅞	6½	..	Min Moline	3300	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
66⅝	29⅝	..	Mo K&T	2100	31	29⅝	30⅝	30
108⅝	91¼	7	Mo K&T pf	200	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	91¾
98½	49	..	Mo Pac	1700	48⅛	45⅛	45⅛	49
145½	109½	5	Mo Pac pf	200	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110
40	16	..	Mohawk	200	16⅞	16	16⅛	17
63⅝	27	1	Monsanto Ch	700	31⅞	27	27	32
49⅞	24⅛	3	Mont Ward	37900	25¾	24⅛	24⅛	25
16½	3⅝	..	Moon Mot	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
72	51	4.40	Morrel & S	500	54	52½	52½	..
11⅛	1⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	1100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
81	34	2	Motor Prod	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	38
20⅝	8	..	Mullins Body	900	9	9	9	9
25⅛	11⅝	2a	Murray Body	1500	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
			—N—					
132	93	5	Nash & Chat	10	93	93	93	..
58⅛	29¼	4	Nash Mot	5400	31	30	30⅞	30⅞
26⅛	9	1½	Nat Acme	1100	9½	9	9	9½
20	4⅞	..	Nat Bellas H	500	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6
93	71	2.80	Nat B'sc	11900	82⅛	79⅛	81	80
157⅞	142½	7	Nat Bisc pf	300	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞	..
83⅛	33¼	3	Nat Cash R	5100	39¾	37¼	37⅞	39
62	45⅛	2	Nat Dairy	16600	48⅛	47	48	47⅞
39½	24½	2	Nat Distil	1100	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26¾
169½	119	5	Nat Lead	500	122	120½	121	122
144	138⅛	7	Nat Lead pf A	190	141½	141½	141½	141⅜
58⅜	33	1	Nat Pw & Lt	24800	38⅜	35⅝	38⅛	37¾
4⅛	1½	..	Nat Radiat	100	1½	1½	1½	..
3	¾	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
124¾	93⅛	5	Nat Supply	300	95¼	93⅛	93⅛	95¾
116	106⅛	7	Nat Sup pf	90	110	109	110	109⅞
98⅛	66⅛	5	Nat Surety	400	69	68⅛	68⅞	..
41⅜	20⅛	1	Nat Tea	500	22	20⅛	22	..
54	34	1.60	Nelsner Bros	100	32½	32½	32½	32
32⅜	10⅞	1	Nev Cons	3500	11	10⅛	10⅛	11
129	116	7	New OT&M	20	122	122	122	..
85	49½	3	Newport Co	100	52	52	52	..
47	37⅜	3.60	NY Air Br	500	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	39
192⅞	146⅝	8	NY Central	7300	148½	146¼	148	148⅞
110⅜	103	6	NY C&StL pf	200	103½	103	103½	103⅞
128⅛	85¼	6	NY NH&H	2100	[illegible]	87	88	..
135½	116	7	NYNH&H pf	200	118	118	118	117¾
17⅛	8	..	NY Ont & W	900	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅝
4⅛	1¾	..	NY Ry pf	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
105½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	50	103½	103½	103½	..
265	213¼	10	Norf & W	400	222¼	220	222¼	221
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	42100	91⅞	88	91¾	90¾
15⅛	6⅛	..	No Am Aviat	1500	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
97	59⅛	5	No Pac	3300	60⅞	59½	60	60
50⅛	42	3	Nor'west Tel	20	47½	47½	47½	50
			—O—					
32	22½	2	Ohio Oil	10500	24⅞	23	24⅛	24
24⅞	9⅛	..	Oilwell	500	19	18⅛	19	19⅛
109⅛	86	7	Oilwell pf	10	107	107	107	..
34⅛	6⅛	..	Oliver Farm	700	8	7⅛	8	8⅛
90⅝	45⅛	6	Oliver ppf	300	42	42	42	46
48⅛	12	6	Oliver cv pf	600	12⅛	12	12	12
8⅝	2¾	..	Omnibus	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	..
80⅞	55	2½	Otis Elev	1800	59⅞	58⅛	59	59⅝
128⅞	118⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	140	128⅞	127⅛	128⅞	..
38⅝	20⅜	2½	Otis Steel	300	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
60⅝	40⅞	3	Owens	1000	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	..
			—P—					
74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	800	54	53⅛	53⅛	53½
107⅞	71⅛	3	Pac Lighting	800	72½	72	72	73
30	20⅛	..	Pac Mills	30	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
178	130	7	Pac Tel&T	10	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	135
23⅜	10⅛	1	Packard M	11000	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜
64⅛	51	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	51	51	51	..
67⅛	50½	..	Pan-Am B	300	51	50⅜	50⅜	52
12⅜	3⅜	..	Panhandle	500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	..
77⅛	48⅝	4	Paramount	34400	52¾	49⅞	50½	57¼
35⅜	10	..	Park & Tilf	200	10½	10½	10½	..
4⅞	1⅛	..	Park Utah	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
26⅞	5	.60	Parmalee Tr	1100	6	5⅞	6	6
9	2⅜	..	Pathe Exch	1800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
32⅞	9⅛	..	Patino M	600	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	2000	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	36¼
12½	6	..	Penn C&S	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
12	5	..	Penn Dix C	900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
80	47⅝	3	J C Penney	600	49½	48⅛	48⅛	49½
86⅝	68¼	4	Penn RR	5100	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69½
325	221	8	Peoples Gas	400	225	221½	225	..
161½	122	6	Pere Marq	100	123	123	123	122
27⅛	14⅛	1.50	Petroleum	2600	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
44⅜	27½	3	Phelps Dodge	2400	28⅛	27	27⅛	28
104	103	6	Phil Co pf n	100	103	103	103	103¼
25⅞	11⅜	..	Phila Read	2000	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
44⅜	24⅜	2	Phillips Pet	1500	25⅜	25	25⅜	25½
20½	10	..	Phoenix H	200	10	10	10	10
33	19	..	Pierce Ar	100	25	25	25	..
2½	¾	..	Pierce Oil	600	1	⅞	⅞	1
52	18⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	20
7⅛	2⅛	..	Pierce Pet	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
37⅞	27	2	Pillsbury	400	31	30	30	31
50⅞	38⅜	3.14	Pirelli Co	500	38¾	38⅞	38⅞	39
110	80	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	75	75	75	..
22⅛	17	1.40	Pitts Scr&B	200	17	17	17	17½
22⅞	20	..	Pittston	600	19⅜	19¼	19¼	20
34⅞	20⅛	2	Poore & Co B	800	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22½
103	72¼	7	Post Tel pf	300	72	71¼	71⅞	72¼
54	26⅛	2	Prairie O&G	3000	26⅜	24	25	26⅜
60	34⅝	3	Prairie P L	4500	34⅜	29⅝	30⅝	34⅛
16⅜	5⅛	..	Press Stel	1000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
78⅞	52⅝	2	Proctor & G	1500	69⅝	68	68½	69¼
40	25⅛	..	Prod & R pf	50	25½	25½	25½	25⅛
123⅝	81⅛	3.40	Pub Serv	4500	87⅛	85½	86⅛	86⅛
100	91⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	600	99½	99	99	99
117	106½	6	PUub Serv 6%	300	117	116⅝	117	117
158	143	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	152⅞	152⅛	152⅛	..
112	107¼	5	Pb Sv EG pf	300	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	110¼
89⅞	59⅛	4	Pullman	1500	60⅜	59	59⅛	61
8½	1⅛	..	Punta Sug	400	1⅜	1	1⅜	1⅛
27⅛	16¼	1.50	Pure Oil	1200	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅝
114¼	109½	8	Pure Oil pf	20	110½	109¾	109¾	110⅜
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	300	59	57	57	57
			—R—					
89⅞	25¼	..	Radio	150000	26	23¼	25	25¼
85	54¼	5	Radio pf B	1000	61	58⅛	58⅛	59¾
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	84000	24¼	22⅝	24	23½
58⅝	22¼	2.60	Raybestos	600	23½	23	23	23⅜
141½	96¼	4	Reading	600	97	96	96	97
57	47¼	2	Reading 2pf	400	48	47⅝	47⅝	48⅛
64⅞	34⅝	5	Real Silk H	1000	41½	40⅛	41	41½
100	87¼	7	Real Silk pf	10	88	88	88	..
46½	23	1.60	Rem Rand	1000	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	23⅝
14⅞	8⅛	.80	Reo Motors	1500	12	11⅝	11⅞	12⅛
79½	24	..	Repub Stl	1500	25⅛	23¾	24¼	25
95¼	72⅞	6	Repub Stl pf	600	73⅛	72⅞	73¼	73¼
30	10	..	Revere C&B	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
72	53⅛	4	Revere A	100	50	50	50	50
34¾	16	2	Ry-Metal	700	17⅛	15⅜	16	17
7½	2	..	Reynolds S	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
25⅜	8⅝	..	Rio Grande O	1500	10½	9⅞	10	10⅛
48⅝	27¼	2.20	Rossia Ins	1000	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
56½	43⅞	3.21	Royal Dutch	1200	45⅝	45	45	45¼
			—S—					
122⅜	57¼	5	Safeway S	1800	65⅛	60½	63¾	65¼
57¼	33¼	2	St Joseph	300	33½	32⅞	32⅞	34
118⅞	68	8	StL & SF	400	69⅛	68⅛	69	68
31⅜	16	2	Savage A	100	18	18	18	18½
12½	2⅜	..	Seabd AL	600	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	3
14¼	7⅜	1.20	Seagrave	300	7⅝	7½	7½	..
100⅝	55¼	2½	Sears Roe	4800	57⅝	55⅞	57¼	55⅞
23	7	..	SecNat Inv	300	7⅜	7	7	..
82⅜	58⅛	5	Sec Nat2pf	100	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
3½	1⅜	..	Seneca Cop	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
13½	4⅜	..	Servel	1000	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
32	14½	1	Sharon	200	14	14	14	14½
52	30⅛	1	Shattuck	800	32	30¼	32	30⅞
25½	11	..	Shell Union	600	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11⅝
106¼	86	5.50	Shell Un pf	300	87	86⅛	87	87
35	8⅛	..	Shubert Th	600	11¼	10⅜	10⅞	11⅛
94⅞	18⅛	..	Simmons	2500	19⅝	18	19	19¼
37	14	1.60	Simms Pet	800	14	14	14	14⅛
42	22½	2	Skelly Oil	300	23	22½	23	23
32	16	2	Sinclair	1000	17	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
99⅝	83	6	Skelly O pf	400	81¼	81	81	..
82	41⅛	7	Sloss Sh pf	10	52	50	50	..
36⅞	15	..	Snider pf	100	15	15	15	..
118	95⅛	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	300	109½	108	109½	110¼
72	52⅝	2	So Calif Ed	1500	53⅞	52	53½	53⅝
9	3⅛	..	So Dairies B	100	5	5	5	..
127	106½	6	So Pacific	1000	109	107	109	107
30¼	11⅜	2	So PR Sug	600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
136⅝	69⅜	8	So Railway	1000	71⅞	70	71⅜	70½
101	88⅛	5	So Ry pf	500	89	88	89	88⅜
45	33	2	Spalding	600	38⅛	37½	37½	..
115	108	7	Spalding pf	10	115	114⅞	115	..
30⅛	13⅛	1	Sparks With	800	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
36⅛	13⅛	..	Spicer Co	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
62	10⅛	3	Spiegel May	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
114⅛	110½	7	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	111	111	111	..
29⅛	16⅛	1.50	Sta Brands	3500	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
121½	117	7	Sta Brands pf	100	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	..
104	96⅛	6	Sta Gas pf	200	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	101
129⅛	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	2500	87	85⅛	87	86
67	61⅝	4	Sta Gas pf	200	67	67	67	67
15½	5	..	Sta Inv	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
106¼	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	106	105¾	106	106
75	54¼	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	3500	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	55⅛
49	22	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	23	23	23	23
84⅞	57¼	1	Sta Oil NJ	12000	61	58⅜	59⅝	59¼
40⅞	28¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	6500	29⅝	27⅞	28⅝	28⅝
47⅞	23½	2	Starret Co	600	25⅜	24	24	26⅝
20½	6⅞	..	Sterling	1600	7	6½	6½	6¾
14⅞	10⅛	1.20	Sterling pf	200	10½	10⅛	10½	10⅝
48	25⅛	3	Ster cv pf	200	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
47	19⅛	2	St-Warner	1000	20⅞	20¼	20½	20⅝
113⅞	66¼	4	Stone & Web	3400	69½	65⅛	67	68
47⅞	25¼	3	Studebaker	2800	27⅞	26¼	27⅛	26⅞
125	116	7	Studebak pf	10	122	122	122	..
1⅜	¼	..	Sub Boat	100	¼	¼	¼	..
70	50	1	Sun Oil	400	54½	52⅞	52⅞	55
108½	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	10	106	106	106	..
9⅛	1¼	..	Super Oil	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
45¼	33½	2½	Superheater	300	36	35	35	37½
			—T—					
17	3⅝	1	Tenn Cop	600	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅝
60½	43⅞	3	Tex Co	7000	46	44⅝	45⅞	45
67⅞	48⅜	4	Tex Gulf S	3400	55⅝	54⅛	55⅛	55⅞
145	110	5	Tex & Pac	300	111	111	111	..
14½	6⅛	..	Tex & P Coal	600	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
32⅞	13⅞	..	Tex & P L T	6300	17⅛	16	17⅛	16⅞
36⅞	17⅞	1.60	Thatcher	300	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18
15½	6½	..	Third Ave	200	8	8	8½	..
46⅜	24	3	Third Nat Inv	100	28	28	28	28
18⅞	7⅜	..	Thom Star	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	..
49⅜	37	3.50	Thom Star pf	400	38	37	37	39
38⅜	15	2.40	Thomp Prod	100	17	17	17	17½
94⅛	83	5	Tidewater pf	100	86	86	86	86
17⅜	10⅛	.60	Tidewater As	4000	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
24⅛	9	..	Thermoid	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
89¼	54⅛	3	Timken	1800	57	54½	55⅝	56¼
52⅛	19	1	Transamer	11700	20¼	19⅛	20⅛	20
28⅜	9⅛	1	Trans & W	200	10	9⅝	10	10
20¼	4⅜	..	Tri-Cont	300	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
96½	89⅛	6	Tri Cont pf	200	95	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
37½	24⅜	1.20	Truscon S	500	25½	24¾	24⅞	25½
			—U—					
138	82	5	Underwood	600	83	82	82	82
19¼	9⅝	..	Un Bag & P	100	16	16	16	..
106¾	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	27400	67⅞	65	67⅞	66⅝
50	33½	2	Un Oil Cal	1700	34⅛	33½	33¾	34¼
242⅜	200	10	Un Pac	1200	205	203	204	204½
88⅞	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	400	87½	87⅜	87⅜	..
38⅛	25⅛	1.60	Un Tk Car	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
99	36⅛	..	Uni Air T	46000	39¾	36½	38¼	37⅞
77¾	56	3	Uni Air T pf	600	57¾	57½	57½	58¼
58⅜	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	600	42¼	42	42¼	42
84	38	2	Unit Carbon	30000	40⅞	38	40⅛	40
52	25	.50	Unit Corp	64000	26⅞	25	26¼	26
53½	46⅜	3	Unit Corp pf	2600	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	50¼
11	1⅜	..	Uni Dyew'd	50	4¾	4¾	4¾	3⅜
19⅞	4	..	Uni El Coal	600	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4⅞
105	73	4	Uni Fruit	3200	76	74⅛	75	75⅛
48⅜	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	16000	33⅛	31⅝	33	32⅞
104⅛	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	100	104½	104½	104½	..
32⅞	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	900	25½	24¼	25½	25
4⅜	1⅛	..	US Express	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
32⅞	12⅛	..	US & For Sec	200	13	12⅛	12⅛	12½
103	37½	3	US Freight	300	38	38	38	..
139⅜	59	6	US Ind Alco	1800	62	59⅛	60	62
15½	7	..	US Leather	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
26	9	..	US Leather A	300	11½	11	11	11½
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe & Fd	3000	29	27	28	28½
75½	40¼	5	US Realty	600	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40½
35	14	..	US Rubber	2600	15½	14	14½	15½
63⅞	28⅛	..	US Rub 1pf	600	30	28⅛	29	30
38⅛	17⅛	..	US Smelt	300	20	20	20	..
198⅜	151⅛	7	US Steel	110800	155½	151¼	154⅜	153⅜
151⅛	141	7	US Steel pf	1300	150	140¾	140¾	140¾
6	2⅜	..	Univ Pipe	700	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3¼
45¾	30	2b	Util P&Lt A	5300	32	30⅝	31½	31⅝
			—V—					
143¼	48⅞	3	Vanadium	53700	58¾	54¼	58¼	55¼
8⅞	2¼	..	Va Ch Chem	600	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
34¼	21½	..	Va-C Ch 6%	300	23	23	23	..
70¼	33	..	Va IC&C pf	20	70	70	70	70
156	58⅛	4	Vulcan	710	61¾	58⅛	60	63
			—W—					
89¼	64	5	Wabash pf A	100	64	64	64	64¾
31¾	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	300	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅝
42⅜	20	2	Walworth	200	22¼	22⅛	22½	21⅛
54	21⅛	..	Ward Bk A	15	28	28	28	27½
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
77⅛	58	7	Ward Bk pf	300	61	61	61	..
80¼	19¼	..	Warner Br A	23900	21¾	20¾	21¼	21¼
27	7¾	..	Warner Quin	2900	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
63¼	29¼	3	Warren Br	1500	40⅞	39¾	40	40
43¼	23¼	2	Warren F&P	600	27	26¾	27	26⅝
29⅝	22½	2	Wesson O	400	24⅜	24¼	24¼	[illegible]
110	90	7	W Pen El A	100	108	108	108	108
104	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	50	102	102	102	102
111½	104¾	6	W Pen P 6%	30	109½	109½	109½	..
50	30	4	Wn Dairy A	100	29	29	29	30
24⅛	7	..	Wn Dairy B	300	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½
36	15½	..	Wn Md	1200	17¼	15½	17½	17
30⅛	15	..	Wn Pac	200	15¼	15	15	..
53⅛	31¼	..	Wn Pac pf	800	32¼	31¼	31¾	33½
219⅜	146¼	8	Wn Union	2200	150½	148¼	148¼	150¼
52	35⅛	2	Westg A B	1600	36	35⅝	35⅞	36¼
201¼	121	5	Westg Elec	66800	126¾	121	124¼	123¾
197¾	125	5	Westg El pf	70	126⅝	125	125	125¼
48⅞	22⅝	1	Weston In	500	26½	26	26	26⅛
59½	20	2	Westvaco	100	33	33	33	..
43	22¼	2	White Mot	400	29	29	29	29
64¾	38¼	4	Whi Rock	300	44½	44¼	44¼	44⅝
13⅞	3⅛	..	Whi Sew M	200	4	3¾	3¾	..
29⅞	8	..	Whi Sew pf	100	8	8	8	..
34¼	22	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	22	22	22	..
11	4⅜	..	Willys-Over	1200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
85	60	7	Willys-Ov pf	200	61	60	60	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Wilson	1200	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..
13	6⅝	..	Wilson A	1400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
64¾	40½	3.50	Wilson pf	300	42	40¼	[illegible]	..
72⅜	51¾	2.40	Woolworth	10000	63⅞	61⅜	61½	[illegible]
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	6100	80⅞	80⅛	80	80⅜
93	78	6	Wor Pump B	100	90	90	90	[illegible]
81	67⅞	4	Wrigley	200	69	69	69	69⅛
			—Y—					
32¾	12⅛	..	Yel Truck	8700	14⅛	13½	14⅛	13⅞
47	32¼	3	Young S&W	600	35⅞	35½	35½	36

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	..	35¾c
Bar silver in London	16 3/16d	16 1/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$83,000,000	$1,371,000,000
Year ago today	65,000,000	718,000,000
Balances	34,000,000	176,000,000
Year ago today	30,000,000	199,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,466,186	165,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 ¾1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Amsterdam	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Philadelphia	3½	Helsingfors	6
Boston	3	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	4½
Athens	9	Paris	2½
Berne	2½	Riga	6
Berlin	4	Prague	4
Brussels	2½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	9	Sofia	10
Richmond	3½	Stockholm	3½
St. Louis	3½	Tokio	4.58
Kansas City	3½	Vienna	5
Dallas	3½	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85 11/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 31-32	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395⅛	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 1/16	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2379½	.2380¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1412	.1412	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296 1/16	.0296 1/16	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2676½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4034	.4033½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¾	.1750¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2676½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 7/8	.0059 7/8	.193
Spain—peseta	.1026	.1028	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686	.2686¾	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1942¼	.1941½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3212½	.3212½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3925	.3925	*
India—rupee	.3611	.3608	.3650
Japan—yen	.4958	.4955	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5600	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3620	.3520	.4245
Brazil—milreis	..	.1000	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3325	.3375	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8100	.8215	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 7-64	1.00 7-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COTTON PRICES EASY

NEW YORK (AP)—An early advance of a few points in cotton on reports of further rains in the cental and western belts was followed today by declines under realizing of reselling by some recent buyers who appeared to be influenced by the failure of the weather news to create a more active demand and by weakness in grain and some of the other markets. New October contracts declined from 10.21 to 10.22 with the active months ruling about 5 to 10 points net lower during the mid-afternoon.

PRICES SHARPLY LOWER ON WHEAT

CHICAGO (AP)—Persistent selling that was associated with reports of improved crop prospects in Argentina and Australia carried grain values sharply downward here early today. Advices were at hand that Russian offerings of wheat at Liverpool were again pressing with ho immediate demand there.

Opening ⅝c to 1¼c off, Chicago wheat future delivery contracts rallied a little, but then dropped lower than before. Corn opened unchanged to ⅜c down, recovered somewhat and subsequently underwent setbacks all around.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, 81½@⅜c; March, 85⅛@ffic; May, 88⅛@½c. Corn, December, 85⅛@¼c; March, 86½@⅜c; May, 88⅝@89c. Oats, December, 88⅞@89c; May, 42⅛@¼c.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛c to 2⅜c a bushel lower than yesterday's finish. Corn closed 1c to 1⅜c down, oats 1¼c to 1½c off, and provisions varying from 35c decline to a rise of 25c.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	10.11	10.13	10.01	10.01	10.03
December	10.40	10.41	10.26	10.27	10.36
January	10.49	10.46	10.39	10.39	10.47
March	10.67	10.69	10.54	10.54	10.64
May	10.86	10.88	10.74	10.74	10.84
July	11.02	11.06	10.90	10.90	11.00

Spots 10.15 down 10 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	10.44	10.46	10.33	10.35	10.46
January	10.56	10.56	10.41	10.46	10.57
March	10.74	10.74	10.63	10.65	10.74
May	10.92	10.95	10.81	10.83	10.92
July	11.06	11.06	10.95	10.95	11.06

bBid. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.03	10.05	10.00	9.98b	10.08
December	10.34	10.38	10.20	10.25	10.35
January	10.46	10.46	10.30	10.35	10.45
March	10.63	10.67	10.50	10.55	10.64
May	10.81b	10.86	10.69	10.75	10.83
July	10.96	10.999	10.85	10.90	10.97

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.84	5.84	5.45	5.45	5.48
December	5.57	5.57	5.54	5.54	5.58
January	5.63	5.64	5.59	5.59	5.63
March	5.73	5.74	5.70	5.70	5.74
May	5.83	5.84	5.79	5.79	5.83
July	5.90	5.91	5.86	5.86	5.91

Spots 5.61, down 6 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales 5000; (American) 3000.

CAPITAL ADMINISTRATION CO.

Capital Administration Co., Ltd., reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $166,003 after expenses and taxes, equal after allowing for 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 21 cents a share on 143,405 shares of no-par class A stock. Net assets as of Sept. 30 totaled $10,949,242 after preferred dividends, equal to $22.40 a share on class A stock. Total cost of common stocks held Sept. 30 was $6,249,363, or 41.2 per cent of all investments.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Standard Gas & Electric Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1930	1929
Gross	$154,809,964	$151,844,758
Net after ord. taxes	74,164,334	73,626,169
Total income*	76,294,522	75,449,247

*Before depreciation.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

	1930	1929
Gross	$33,151,857	$32,334,719
Net aft ord taxes	16,506,582	16,710,635
*Total income	16,811,370	17,427,542

*Before depreciation.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct 6	Last Oct 4
50	Acme Steel	49	49	49	49¼
200	Address Int'l	33	32¾	33	30
350	Am Radio & T.	1¼	1	1	1½
200	Art Metal Wks.	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
1050	As Tel Util	23	22	23	23
100	Bastian-Bless	29	28½	29	29½
150	Butler Bros	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
100	Ceco Mfg	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
100	Cent Pb Svc A.	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
1000	Cent & S W Ut.	20½	18½	19½	20⅝
6200	Chicago Corp	8⅝	8	8¼	8½
850	Chi Corp pf.	43½	43¼	43½	43⅜
1000	Chicago Inves.	6	5½	5⅞	6⅛
425	Common Edison	279¼	274¼	279¼	285
120	Consumers Co.	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
600	Cont Chgo	13	13	13	13
1000	Cord Corp	6¼	6	6¼	6½
1500	El House Ut	38⅜	36	36¾	39
700	Gleaner C Har	25½	24	25½	23
100	Hib Spen Bart	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	43
100	Hormell & Co	28	28	28	28
850	Inland Util	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22¼
15000	Insull Ut Inv	51¼	49¼	49½	51¾
390	Kellogg Switch	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
1300	Libby, McNeil	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14⅞
850	Lion Oil	13⅜	11	11	13
100	Manh Dearborn	28½	28½	28½	28⅞
750	Mer & Mfr A	23½	23	23	24
28900	Mid Utilities	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	25¼
250	Mid Ut pf	101¼	100½	100½	101
1000	Mo-Kan Pipe	14½	13⅞	14¼	14¾
250	Morgan Lith	8½	8	8	8¾
800	Nat Ed Pwr A	25¼	15¼	15¼	15½
100	Nat Sec Inv	11	10½	11	11
1450	No Am Car	36	33⅞	35⅜	35⅜
300	Polymet Mfg	3½	3	3	3⅞
50	Q R S DeVry	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
100	Sangamo Elec	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
550	Seab Ut Shares	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
150	Steinite Radio	¾	⅝	¾	½
500	Swift & Co	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	29
1050	Swift Int'l	35	34½	34½	35
300	Unit C Am pf	8	8	8	8¾
500	U S Gypsum	40	39½	39½	40¼
200	U S Radio	17½	17½	17½	18¼
50	Utah Radio	5	5	5	5¼
850	Util & Ind	11½	10¾	10⅞	11½
700	Ut & Ind pf	22½	21½	21⅞	22¼
150	Vortex Mfg	22	22	22	..
150	Vortex Mfg A	26	26	26	..
100	Yates-Am M pf	5	5	5	5⅛

Total sales 171,260.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
December	.81¾	.81⅞	.79½	.80
March	.85¾	.85⅝	.83½	.83⅝
May	.88½	.88⅝	.86¼	.86⅜
July	.91¾	.92	.88⅛	.88⅛
Corn				
December	.85¾	.85⅛	.83⅞	.84¼
March	.86⅜	.86⅞	.85⅜	.85⅝
May	.89	.89	.87⅛	.87⅛
Oats				
December	.39	.39⅛	.37⅞	.38⅛
March	.41⅛	.41⅛	.39⅜	.39⅞
May	.42¼	.42⅜	.41	.41¼
Lard				
October	11.37	11.37	11.30	11.30
December	10.70	10.70	10.27	10.37 b
January	10.45	10.50	10.20	10.30

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.75⅛	.72¾	.72¾	.76
December	.77⅛	.74⅞	.75	.78⅛
May	.83¾	.81¼	.81¼	.84⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.76	.74	.74	.76⅜
May	.82	.80	.80	

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; principal shares make new lows before recovering.

Bonds: Irregular; South American breaks 1 to 10 points.

Curb: Irregular; Electric Bond & Shares at new low.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; South Americans weak.

Cotton: Lower; weakness Wall Street and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; better spot demand.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 166

A quarterly dividend of $3.40 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1930.

Checks will be mailed from the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

OTIS STEEL EARNINGS

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Steel Company reports net profit of $634,679 for the quarter ended June 30 compared with $634,808 in the first quarter of the year and $1,630,218 in the second quarter of 1929.

FORD PRODUCTION LESS

World production of Ford cars and trucks in September totaled 97,000, compared with 99,142 in August and 141,300 in September last year.

Will you know when Business "TURNS the CORNER"?

THE business man who will know, sufficiently in advance, when business "turns the corner", will possess information of inestimable value—both as regards his business and his investments.

The scattered bullish items that have appeared in the newspapers from time to time since last October's stock market decline do not give a true picture of the *whole situation.*

Shrewd investors base their investments on the general trend of business — a reliable barometer.

The truth about business today is this: while practically at bottom, it will hardly decline materially lower. Commodity prices are stabilizing; a turn for the better is noticeable in some lines. Business is in the process of forming a "U" shaped bottom. The absolute low point of the depression is about at hand, and beyond that conditions will begin to change materially for the better.

Every Brookmire client will be advised, sufficiently in advance, of the point at which we consider business to have "turned the corner". To illustrate the completeness of our service we will gladly send you the Brookmire Forecaster analyzing business conditions and our current analysis of conditions in the Motor Industry.

The Coupon Brings these At Once

BROOKMIRE
Economic Service, Inc.
551 Fifth Avenue, New York City

I would like to receive a copy of the Brookmire Forecaster, analyzing current business conditions. Also your Special Report No. A-285 covering the Motor Industry for the first half of 1930.

Name
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Natural Gas Is a Major Public Utility

Recent development of the Natural Gas industry indicates that it is rapidly taking its place as a foremost public utility and as such it is enlisting the interest of conservative investors.

The future of this industry, based upon its quickened progress of the past several years, promises to be exceptionally bright and profitable.

HAMILTON GAS COMPANY
420 Lexington Ave.
New York

7% DIVIDENDS
Under State Supervision

Full Paid, Non-Assessable Certificates. Secured by first mortgage on improved Fort Worth City real estate—plus rigid State supervision and audit.

Issued in Units of $100.00 and Multiples of $100.00

Dividends Payable Semi-Annually.

Callable on 30 days' notice without withdrawal fees of any kind.

Write for Particulars.

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Print Name
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Insurance
of Every Description

CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

FURTHER GAIN IN YIELDS ON MANY STOCKS

September Prices at Level Where Returns Are 7.1 to 20.5 Per Cent

Late in August, with the market in one of its midsummer dips, a number of stocks offered yields on regular dividends from 7 to 17 per cent.

The high yields reflected industrial uncertainty, and in some cases, notably among the coppers, foretold sharp dividend reductions.

Subsequent to a 12-point recovery in the industrial averages after Aug. 22, quotations broke to their lows for the year on Sept. 30.

Comparison of yields on that date with those of little more than a month previous tells a significant tale.

Of 54 stocks with dividends in convenient round numbers, 50 returned higher yields Sept. 30 than in the previous month. The spread of yields on these 54 issues increased from 7.0@17 per cent in August to 7.1@20.5 per cent at the end of September. On the latter date, seven other high-yield stocks of odd dividend rates returned uniformly larger percentages, with the range increased from 8@19 per cent in August to 6.5@22.7 per cent.

The warning of curtailed dividends inherent in the high August yields has not been idle prophecy. Holders of six of the typically high-return stocks of Aug. 22 have suffered reduced payments. Owners of five other equities have lost their dividends entirely.

A comparison of high-yield stocks on Aug. 22 and Sept. 30 follows:

	Aug 22	Sept 30
$1 Dividends		
E G Budd Mfg	11.8%	17.8%
Budd Wheel	9.5	12.3
Dome Mines	13.3	12.5
Tenn Copper & Chem	8.9	11.4
$1.50 Dividends		
Miami Copper	10.0	15.0
National Acme	11.1	15.8
Standard Brands	7.8	8.9
$2 Dividends		
Amerada	8.0	9.2
Archer Daniels	10.0	10.5
Barnsdall A	8.7	10.7
Independent Oil	9.3	10.8
Mid Continent Petrol	8.5	10.7
Poor & Co	8.7	9.5
Reynolds Metals	8.0	12.5
Sinclair	8.7	12.5
Stewart Warner	8.0	10.0
Walworth	7.7	10.0
$3 Dividends		
American Ice	9.4	9.8
Borg Warner	10.3	16.6
Bulova	11.1	11.1
Chrysler	10.7	25.3
Eaton Spring	13.0	15.7
Hudson Motor	9.8	13.0
Midland Steel	9.1	12.7
Montgomery Ward	9.4	10.8
Phelps Dodge	9.4	10.7
Studebaker	10.3	11.4
$4 Dividends		
American Locomotive	9.9	10.8
Cudahy Packing	10.0	10.1
Fox Film A	9.3	9.5
General Asphalt	9.5	11.1
Granite City Steel	12.5	14.2
Nash	12.1	13.3
$5 Dividends		
American Shipbuilding	10.1	11.1
American Sugar	9.3	12.3
Electric Storage Battery	7.8	8.5
U S Realty	11.4	12.2
$6 Dividends		
American Car & Foundry	13.3	13.9
Cerro de Pasco	3.0	15.9
Electric Auto Lite	8.7	12.9
Mack Trucks	10.7	12.8
$7 Dividends		
Baltimore & Ohio	7.0	7.7
M K T preferred A	7.4	7.6
Pressed Steel Car pf	12.3	14.0
Remington Rand 1st pf	7.3	7.1
$8 Dividends		
Continental Baking pf	11.3	10.5
Kinney Co pf	10.1	10.6
Southern Railway	10.0	10.5
Universal Pict 1st pf	17.0	15.0

Other Yields

	Div	Yield Aug 22	Sept 30
Checker Cab	$4.20	19%	22.7%
Federal Motor Tr.	.80	10	10.6
Great Western Sugar	1.40	8	8.5
Int P & P A	2.40	13	17.4
Otis Steel	2.50	9.8	12.1
White Rock	4.50	9.6	10.2

Yields Curtailed

	Aug 22 Div	Yield	Sept 30 Div	Yield
Nevada Consoli	$1.50	10.5	$1.00	9.3
Natl Depart Store	2.00	14.3	1.00	9.0
National Tea	2.00	9.1	1.00	5.0
Rio Grande Oil	2.00	12.5	..	..
Inspiration	2.00	14.0	..	..
Granby	3.00	13.6	2.00	14.5
Kennecott	3.00	8.8	2.00	7.2
Magma Copper	4.00	12.9	3.00	11.4
Republic Steel	4.00	11.8	..	..
*Hupp Motor	2.00	15.4	..	..
*Richfield Oil	2.00	12.5	..	..

*Hupp Motor and Richfield Oil are classed among the stocks of no yield following omission of quarterly dividends on Oct. 3. Actually on Sept. 30, the stocks yielded 20.0 and 19.0 per cent, respectively.

LONDON WOOL SALES COME TO A CLOSE

LONDON (AP)—The fifth series of wool auction sales closed today. The offerings amounted to 9053 bales, of which 7500 were sold. Home and German dealers were fair buyers at the decline, and moderate sales were made to Americans, but the French demand was quiet.

At the close prices showed the following declines from the July average: Gray merinos, 10 to 15 per cent; scoured merinos, 15 to 20; crossbreds, 15 to 30; good slipes, 15; inferior slips, 25; Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasies, 10, and snowwhite, 15; Punta Arenas, 10 per cent.

During the series the home trade bought 56,500 bales, the continent 70,500, and Americans 1000. About 77,000 bales were held over.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	86	89	Liberty	73	83
Am Union	100	110	Manhattan	100¼	102½
Bk of U S	34½	36	Melrose	120	145
Bk Yorkt'n	..	140	Merchants	90	100
Bryant Pk	35	45	Midtown	21	26
Chase	128	131	People's	400	500
Chat Phnx	99	102	Penn Ex	91	100
City	131	134	Port Morris	20	25
Columbus	165	195	Prisco State	200	350
Commercial	365	380	Public	92½	95½
Fifth Av	2800	3000	Queensboro	..	180
First, N Y	4475	4675	Seward	83	88
Flatbush	150	170	Straus	235	250
Grace	600	..	Textile	50	55
Harriman	1500	1600	Trade Bank	175	185
Industrial	150	170	World Ex	..	130
Lafayette	43	48	Yorkville	125	140
Lebanon	..	85			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex	230	260	Irving	44¼	46¼
Banca C I	292	302	Kings Co	2700	2900
Banco di S	42	48	Law Tie & G	260	270
Bk Eur T	80	95	M'facturers	78¼	79¼
Bk N Y & T	630	650	Midwood	140	160
Bankers	132½	135½	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	58	65	New York	222	227
Brooklyn	670	680	Times Sq	15½	17½
County	215	225	Title Guar	142	147
Empire	68	71	Unit States	3750	3950
Fulton	530	560	West T & T	125	140
Guaranty	582	587	Westchester	1000	1100

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Central	346	352	Peoples Tr	434	438
Harris T&S	706	710	Un Bk Chi	230	235
Northern	510	525			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Cont Ill Bk	550	555	Nat Bk Rep	107	109
First Nat	570	575	Straus Nat	250	275
Foreman	552	560			

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101⅝	101⅝
Alleghany 5s '44	98¼	97½
Alleghany 5s '49	98¼	98⅛
Am Beet Suger 6s '35	50⅛	50⅛
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97	97
Am For Pow 5s	85¼	85¼
Am Ice 5s '53	86	86
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95¾	95½
Am Metals 5½s	96⅛	96⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102½	102½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	89¼	88⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93¼	93¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77⅛	77⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅛	98¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	97	97
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107¾	107¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101¼
Belding Hem 8s '36	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅝	107⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '55	102	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	103⅛	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100⅞	100⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	95⅝	95⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101¼	101¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106	105⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106	106
Can North sf 7s '40	113⅛	113½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¾	102¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	43¼	43¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	103¾	103¾
Chi & East 1st 5s '82	58	58
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	72½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	43½	42
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	85¾	85½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	98	98
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	85¼	85
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92½	92½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94
Childs 5s	88½	88½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	93	92¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96½	95⅞
Colonial Oil 6s	65	64½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	96
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102½	102¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	40	40
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106½
Crown Zel 6s ww	88½	88½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45½	45½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	68	68
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70⅛	70⅛
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	91¼	91¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	90⅞	90⅞
Den & Rio G Wn '50	90½	90½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	109⅛	109⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105	105
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Erie 5s '67	93	93
Erie gen 75s	93¼	92¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	99⅝	99¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	48
Fla East Coast 5s '74	40	40
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	34½	34
Gen Baking 5½s	99⅛	99
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¾	96⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
GenThe ater 6s	91¼	91
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	99	97½
Goodyear 5s '57	92⅝	92¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅞	111¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83¼	83¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100¾	100¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	98¼	98¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101¾	101¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	72¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	72⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	66	65½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100⅝	100⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80⅞	80⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	97⅜	96⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s	89½	89½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	81⅛	81⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	96⅛	96⅛
Keith 6s '46	85½	85½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103⅞	103⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	69	69
Loew's Inc 6s '41	117	116⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	101
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106⅞	106⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	32¼	32
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	105⅜	105⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80½	80¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101⅛	101⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107	107
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¼	101
N E T&T 4½s B '61	104½	104½
New Eng Ry 4s	94	94
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	95⅛	95⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94½	94½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86⅛	86
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅛	100⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅞	108⅞
NHC&HR cv 6s '35	107¼	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97⅛	97⅛
NW Connec Ry 4½s '53	102½	102½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	1007¼	107¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¼	104¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	102¼	102¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	135¾	105⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112¼	112¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	58½	58½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	48	48
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	100⅛
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	36	46
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	47⅝	47½
Paramount Publix 5½s	93	92¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82	82
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	98¾	98¾
Penn RR 4½s D	100	100
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102⅝	102⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	105¼	104⅞
Penn RR gen 5s '68	112	112
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Pere Marquette 4½s	102½	102½
Phil Co 5s '67	102½	102½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86	85
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97¼	96¼
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	106	106
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106¼	106¼
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108½	108½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	85	85
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅞	102⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	98½
Purity Baking 5s '48	99¾	97⅛
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96	96
Richfield Oil 6s	75¼	74
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	98	98
Revere Brass 6s	102½	102½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94	94
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	101	100¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98½	98½
StL & SF 4s A '50	90⅞	90⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	92¾	92½
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StP City Cable 5s	87	87
Seabd AL con 6s '45	36½	35
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	23½	23½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	92
Shell Union 5s '47	91⅝	91¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	94	93
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅜	102⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102⅜	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	95¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
So Colo Pow 6s '47	106	106
So Pacific col 4s '49	95⅝	95⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97½	97½
So Pacific 4½s '68	100¼	100
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100⅛	100⅛
So Pacific col 5s '44	102⅛	102⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	102	102
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88½
So Ry gen 6s '56	116	116
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	76½	76½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100¼	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	102¼	102
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102½	102½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103¼	103¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	28½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	100⅞	100⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102¾
Union Elec 5½s	103½	103½
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s 1945 ww	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¼	93¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96⅜	96⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	101¾
US Rubber 5s '47	71½	69½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry 5s '62	108⅝	108⅛
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102⅝	102¾
Wabash 4½s '78	92⅞	92½
Wabash 5½s '75	103¼	103
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	94	94
Warner 6s xw	93	93
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	76	76
Warner Bros Pict 6s	79¾	79¾
West Shore 4s 2361	94	94
Western Maryland 4s '52	87¼	87¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	102
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93	93
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104	103¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	18	18
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	18	18
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	15	15
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104⅛	104
FOREIGN BONDS		
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	80	79⅞
Antitoquia 1st 7s '57	59⅛	59⅛
Antioquia 7s A '45	70	70
Antioquia 7s C '45	65	65
Antioquia 7s D '45	64½	64½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89¾	89¾
Argentine 5½s '62	88¾	88⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94½	93⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	94	94
Australia 4½s '57	76¼	75½
Australia 5s '55	82¼	82¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rcts	80	80
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	89
Austria ct 7s	91⅞	91¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¾	95¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	84½	84½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅜	103⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅜	113⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅛	109⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅝	73¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101⅛	101⅛
Berlin 6s '58	78	77¾
Berlin 6½s '50	85½	84
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	81	81
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	80	80
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	78¼	77⅛
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	58	57½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	57¼	55
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	78⅝	78½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	97⅜	97
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80	80
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	75¾	75¾
Bremen 7s '35	99¼	99¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68¼	68¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	77¾	77¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96½	96½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	68¾	68¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	69	69
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	82	82
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	84⅛	84
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	92½	92½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96	94¾
Chile Rep 1961	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83¼	81
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84½	84½
Chile (Rep) '63	83	83
Chilean Loan 7s	88	85¾
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	70½	70½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	75	75
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¼	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	78½	78½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5s '(04) '44	99½	99⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	88¼	88
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	62½	62¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅝	108⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	101¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99	98¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	91⅜	91⅜
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅝	105⅝
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102½	102⅜
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	70⅞	70⅞
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92	92
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92	92
Finnish A 6½s '54	93½	93
Finnish B 6½s '54	93	92
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¼	107¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90¾	90½
German 7s '49	103	102⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85½	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74¼	72⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73½	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85	84
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	84½	84¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	91	91
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	102	102
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	78⅜	77¼
Greek 6s '68	85¼	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95
Hamburg 6s '46	85¼	85¼
Hansa 6s ww	81	78
Hungary (King) 7½s s'44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	80	79
Irish Free State 5s '60	100	100
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	81	81
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93	93
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90½	90½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅜	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93⅜	93⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	82	81¼
Karstadt 6s '43	65¾	65
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97	96½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	95	94
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	88	88
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Meridionale El 7s '37	99	99
Mex 4s small A '10	16	16
Miland (City) 6½s '52	82½	81½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	100	100
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	91¼	90
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104¾	104¾
New South Wales 5s '57	81¼	81
New South Wales 5s '58	92½	93
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83½	83
Norway (Bank) 5s '67	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅝	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅝	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94½	94⅜
Nuremberg 6s '52	77	77
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	91⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97	97
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95½	95½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106	105⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Peru 6s '60	55	55
Peru 7s '59	75¾	75¾
Poland 6s '40 ½	67½	67
Poland 7s '47	86½	86
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104⅛	104
Queensland (State) 6s '47	95	95
Queensland (State) 7s '47	95	95
Queensland (State) 7s '41	102½	102½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	102½	102½
Rhine Main 7s '50	98	98
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82	82
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	89½	89
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60	57¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	94½	92
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	50	50
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	60	58½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83	82
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90½	90½
Ruhr 6s	72½	72½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	87½	87½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	55⅛	55
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	93½	93½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	51½	49¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	85½	84
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108¼	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82⅞	82
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92½	92
Siemens 6½s ct '51	99¾	98¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	100	100
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105⅛	105⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92¼	92¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	106¼	106¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105¼	105¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106¼	106⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	50¼	50¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81½	81½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅞	92½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅝	88½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	65	65
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¼	98¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	99¾	99¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	80	80
Uni Stl W A 1947	81	80¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	77½	77½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	88¼	87½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99	99
Vienna 6s '52	85⅞	85½
Warsaw 7s '58	68	68
Westphalia El 6s '53	75	74⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98⅛	98⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 7	Oct 6
3½s '47	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	103.11
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.14	103.12	103.12	103.9
US 4s '54	108.28	108.28	108.25	108.25	108.28
US 4¼s '52	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

STANDARD OIL OF OHIO

Standard Oil Company of Ohio reports for the seven months ended July 31, 1930, net income of $[illegible] after depreciation, minority interest, federal taxes, etc. Consolidated balance sheet as of July 31, this year, giving effect to the new issue of $12,000,000 5 per cent preferred stock, shows current assets of $17,847,631 and current liabilities of $4,853,265. Working capital was $12,794,366, equal to over $100 a share on the new preferred and $22.85 a share if applied directly to the 560,000 shares of $25 par common.

OTIS STEEL COMPANY PROFIT

CLEVELAND—Otis Steel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 a profit of $834,673, before depreciation and federal taxes. In the preceding quarter the company reported a net profit of $634,058, after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 51 cents a share on the 841,002 no-par shares of common. For the second quarter of 1929, the net profit, after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., was $1,630,218, or $1.75 a share, on the 811,002 common shares.

CHICAGO STEEL OPERATIONS

Dow, Jones & Co. reports that steel ingot output in the Chicago district this week is averaging about 57 per cent of capacity, compared with close to 60 per cent last week. The reduction is due to the banking of a blast furnace at the South Chicago works of the United States Steel Corporation.

NEW ISSUE

$100,000,000

Government of the Dominion of Canada

Thirty-Year 4% Gold Bonds

Dated October 1, 1930 — Due October 1, 1960

Not redeemable before October 1, 1950

Interest payable October 1 and April 1. Principal and interest payable in United States gold at the principal office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York or at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, in New York City, free from deduction in respect of all Dominion Government taxes present or future, but this shall not exempt from such taxes payments in discharge of these Bonds when beneficially owned by any person residing in or ordinarily a resident of Canada.

Coupon Bonds in the denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000 and $100,000. Coupon and registered Bonds are interchangeable.

Redeemable at the option of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as an entirety, on October 1, 1950, or on any interest payment date thereafter, on sixty days' notice, at 100% and accrued interest.

We are advised that the proceeds of these Bonds are to be used for refunding or retiring loans and for general purposes of the Dominion of Canada.

All offerings are made subject to prior sale and when, as and if issued and received by us. It is expected that Temporary Bonds or Interim Receipts will be delivered about October 17, 1930.

Price 95¼ and interest to yield about 4.28%

Chase Securities Corporation — Bancamerica-Blair Corporation

The First National Old Colony Corporation — Cassatt & Co. — Harris, Forbes & Company INCORPORATED

Continental Illinois Company Incorporated — First Union Trust and Savings Bank Chicago

The Union Trust Company Pittsburgh — Security First National Bank Los Angeles — American Securities Company San Francisco

National Bankitaly Company San Francisco — The Citizens National Company Los Angeles — Anglo London Paris Company San Francisco

The Shawmut Corporation of Boston — Mississippi Valley Company St. Louis

Bank of Montreal — Royal Bank of Canada — Canadian Bank of Commerce

Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. — Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd. — A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd.

R. A. Daly & Co. — Royal Securities Corp. Ltd. — Greenshields and Co.

Hanson Bros. — McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd. — Matthews & Company, Ltd.

W. C. Pitfield & Co. — Drury & Co.

October 7, 1930

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

(Quotations to 2:45 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 7	Oct. 6
100	Am & Cont	16	16	16	16¼
256	Am Found	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
100	Am Pneu	3½	3¼	3¼	..
1470	Am T&T	202	197	200¾	201
25	Amoskeag	8½	8½	8½	9
185	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Bos El	79½	79½	79½	79½
8	Bos El 2 pf	90	90	90	93
41	Bos & Alb	192	192	192	..
50	B&M D sta	147	146	146	..
5	B&B pr pf	108½	108½	108½	..
740	Bos Prop	23	22½	22½	23
10	Brown pf	75	75	75	..
125	Cop Range	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½
100	Cred Alli	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
225	Cr C & Int	10½	9¾	9¾	10¾
195	East SS	22⅞	22	22	22¾
6	East SS 1pf	93	93	93	93½
40	E Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
190	E G&Fuel	25	25	25	..
25	E G&F pf	97	96½	97	97
11	E G&F pr pf	84½	84	84	85
25	Economy	28	24⅛	28	..
96	Edison Elec	266½	262	266½	265
470	Gen Capital	39½	39½	39½	39½
100	Hathaway B	18¾	18¾	18¾	19½
265	Kewenah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
130	Mass Util	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
50	Mohawk	21	21	21	20½
20	Nash	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	..
750	NE Equity	27	27	27	..
40	NE Tel	144	144	144	144
215	No Butte	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
30	Pac Mills	21	21	21	21
200	Pocahontas	16	16	16	16
110	Pub Util	12	11½	11½	12½
280	Quincy Min	9¼	8½	9	9¾
120	St Mary Ld	10	10	10	..
50	Ry & Lt	64	64	64	..
315	Shawmut	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14¾
50	Swift Inter	35	34¾	35	..
260	Swift & Co	28½	28½	28½	28¼
10	Torrington	51¼	51	51	51¼
150	Tower Mfg	1¼	1	1¼	1
160	nU El Coal	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
145	Uni Found	13½	13	13½	13⅞
570	Uni Shoe	61	60	60	61
15	Util Eq pf	77	77	77	77
285	Util Hyd	7¾	7	7	7¾
200	Utah Apex	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	Waltham ppf	91½	91½	91½	91½
10	Westfield	23	23	23	23
	BONDS				
$1000	Bro 5½s	91	91	91	..
2000	E Mass 4½s	36	36	36	..
1000	NE Pow 5s	92	92	92	..
5000	Wst T&T 5s	101	101	101	..

CLEARING HOUSE ELECTION

NEW YORK (AP)—Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank, today was re-elected president of the New York Clearing House Association. Charles W. Weston, vice-president of the Chatham-Phenix National Bank & Trust Company, was elected secretary to succeed S. Sloan Colt, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, whose term expired. Total clearings of the New York Clearing House during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 were $399,471,637,873, compared with the record figures of $456,937,947,312 last year. The total for 1928 was $368,917,656,546.

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINING

SAN FRANCISCO—The August profit of Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company was $320,236, after ordinary taxes, development charges, etc., but before depreciation and depletion. For the eight months ended Aug. 31 the profit, before depreciation and depletion, totaled $1,770,915.

COTTON CLOTH MAKERS HOLD PRICES STEADY

Producers Refuse to Sell Ahead at Concessions—Fine Goods Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton cloth manufacturers continued last week to demonstrate their newly acquired control of the cotton goods market.

In spite of a future decline in the price of raw cotton, which brought it down to below 10c for a short time, they maintained their prices on all standard constructions. The active buying during the last half of September, much of it being for future delivery, has temporarily satisfied many large consumers.

Producers claim they have enough orders for future delivery on their books to occupy their mills on the curtailed schedule for some time ahead, and they do not care for more orders unless buyers are willing to pay prices which show a small profit. It is said that unfilled orders exceed the stocks on hand by from two to four times on various constructions.

While the gray goods market was rather quiet last week, there was a quickening of demand in the finished goods market, including chambrays and other colored yarn goods and ginghams. Business in these goods is described as very satisfactory.

Some of the largest manufacturers of ginghams have published a new price list on these goods, which is 10 per cent cheaper than the last price list, and is said to bring the price down to prewar levels. These prices may be represented by 12½c for 32-inch and 10½c for 27-inch dressed ginghams less 10 per cent. Standard 8-ounce tickings are quoted at 16c.

There has occurred a strengthening in the technical position of wide sheetings for the covering trade. This is not due to any increased demand, but rather because many makers of these goods have taken them off of their looms. The 67-inch, 1.62-yard twills is listed as very scarce. The 57-inch 4.10-yard is selling at 7⅞@8c, although 60-inch and wider goods are sluggish.

The 67-inch 1.87-yard drills brought 14½c for future delivery, and premiums are paid for spot delivery. Broken twills sold at 18¾@19c for the 56-inch 1.10-yard and 18¼c for the 54-inch 1.14-yard. Sateens 54-inch 1.30-yard moved at 17⅝c.

In the print cloth division a moderate volume of business was transacted at the following prices: The 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35 yard sold at 5½c, and the 39-inch 80 squares at 7½c. The 39-inch, 68x72s, brought 6¼c, and the 72x76s 4.25 yard 6¾c. The future delivery on this last number was 6⅞c. Second hands sold all these numbers at ⅛c lower.

Sheetings were firm and in a number of cases increased in price, notably the 36-inch, 48x40s, 5.50-yard, which sold at 4½@4⅝c, and the 37-inch 48 squares, which brought from 5⅞@6c. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard moved at from 7½@7¾c, the latter for future delivery. Some numbers weakened in price, notably the 40-inch, 60x56s, 3.60-yard, which brought from 7¼@⅛7c

Pajama checks were fairly active, the 36½-inch, 64x60s, 5.75-yard selling at from 5⅛@5¼c, and the 88 squares 4.00-yard at 7½c. Drills 37-inch 3.95-yard moved in fair volume at 5⅝c, and the 2.75-yard at 8c.

Carded broadcloths maintained their recent popularity for the high count numbers. The 100x60s sold in fair volume part of the week at 8c, but later brought 8¼c for spot and 8c for future delivery. The 112x60s is the number which brings the largest premium for spot delivery, which is 9⅝c, whereas future deliveries are quoted at from 9½@9c, according to quality. The 80x60s and 90x60s sold at 6⅝@7⅝c, respectively, for any delivery.

The volume of business in the fine and fancy goods division is reported as slightly larger than the previous week. Combed broadcloths, marquisettes, voiles, and lawns absorbed most of the interest. Rayon and rayon mixed goods were slightly quieter.

Combed broadcloths sold at from 12½@14½c for various qualities of 128x68s, 4.40-yard and at 14⅛@16c for the 144x76s, 4.40-yard. Combed lawns sold in a number of instances for spot delivery. The 40-inch, 84x80s, 11.00-yard brought 11½c for spot and 14¼c for future delivery. The 72x68s, 9.50-yard brought 8c for any delivery.

Several sales amounting to 60,000 yards each were made of marquisettes. The curtain trade sought these goods in very fair volume. Plain goods of this type sold at 6⅝c for the 39½-inch, 54x30s and 6c for the 40x38s. Goods having a combed warp and carded filling brought 4½c for the 39½-inch, 44x20s. The 40-inch marquisettes with pima filling sold at 13c and with pima both ways at 17c.

The 40-inch combed voiles 60x56s with ordinary hard twist brought from 7¾c to 8c, and the extra hard twist 10c. Combed sateens 39-inch, 88x140s, 5.10-yard sold at 16c to 16¼c, and the 96x160s, 4.50-yard at 19½c both for future delivery. Organdies and dimities were rather quiet.

Silk and cotton cantons 38-inch, 80x76s, 20-22 sold at 13½c. The 96x100s, 22-26 moved at 13½c to 13⅝c for the single end and the 96x104s, 22-26 two end moved at 19c.

Regular rayon and cotton mixtures 68x64s sold at 15c to 15¾c with 32 to 40-filament and at 16¾c with 60-filament rayon. The 76x60s rayon filled flat crêpes with 150 denier brought from 17⅝c to 18⅜c with 60-filament and from 16½c to 17½c with 32 to 40-filament.

Acetate filled crepes 39 to 40-inch, 76x64s brought 22c with foreign and 23c with domestic rayon. Rayon warp crêpes 40½-inch, 100x46s with 150-denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crêpe twist filling sold at 26c to 28c.

$100,000,000 TREASURY FINANCING

WASHINGTON—Treasury Department will receive at federal reserve banks or branches up to 2 p. m. E. S. T. Oct. 10 bids on $100,000,000 62-day treasury bills, dated Oct. 15-16 and maturing Dec. 16-17, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

B. F. GOODRICH CO.

AKRON—B. F. Goodrich Company reports that tire sales for September this year were substantially above such sales for September, 1929. While seasonal fluctuations resulted in some shrinkage in sales in September of this year as compared with August, this shrinkage was not so marked as in corresponding periods in 1929.

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Our folder "Two Plans for Sound and Profitable Investment" gives the actual 6-year record of this Trust.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ATHLETICS WIN AND TAKE LEAD

Defeat St. Louis in Fifth Game of World Baseball Series

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia Americans	3	2	.600
St. Louis Nationals	2	3	.400

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In one of the most brilliant pitching performances ever exhibited on a baseball diamond, Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics finally ended their losing streak Oct. 6 to go ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals in what has proved to be one of the closest World Series battles in the history of the game. The score was 2 to 0. The A's have now been victorious on three occasions, twice in Philadelphia and once in St. Louis, while the Cards have been on the winning end twice, both times on their home field, Sportsman's Park, and Gabby Street will now make every effort to even up the series again, when the two clubs meet at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Oct. 8, where they take part in the sixth game of the series.

In the fifth game, Oct. 6, the veteran, Connie Mack, was forced to send both of his pitching stars in the box before the Cardinals could be conquered. The pitching of Earnshaw and Grove was a big factor in the victory. While these two stars were holding their opponents safely, Burliegh Grimes, making his second start for Manager Street, gave a brilliant pitching performance for the Cards. Only one mistake did he make, and that in the ninth inning when he gave Jimmy Foxx, Connie Mack's young first baseman, a perfect ball and saw it land in the left-field bleachers. This long, timely drive accounted for the only runs of the game and turned Grimes' hope of victory into defeat.

Earnshaw Is Brilliant

George Earnshaw started for the A's and more than a little credit should go to him for the winning of this game. Only twice could the Cardinals hit him safely and on the same number of occasions get a man beyond first base. In the first inning Adams singled to center with one man out, but was left on first base when Frisch and Bottomley failed to come through. In the third Gelbert opened the inning with a base on balls and was sacrificed to second. He remained there, however, when Earnshaw retired the side before any damage was done.

The Cardinals could not make another hit until the seventh, when Wilson hit to center field and reached second on what should have been an ordinary single. Earnshaw then gave Gelbert an intentional base on balls and forced Grimes to fly to the outfield. This was probably a master move on the part of the Athletics, as the young shortstop's batting has been the talk of the series. Grove entered the game in the eighth and, although he was touched up for a single by Frisch, who was the third man to face him, he held the Cards at bay with ease. As the score was nothing to nothing when the slim left-hander went into the box, he gets credit for the victory.

For eight long innings the Athletics were held helpless by the right arm of the veteran Burleigh Grimes. His spit-ball seemed unhittable and it rather looked as if the fans were going to witness an extra-inning ball game. Five hits were all the American League champions could make in nine innings, but all they needed was the one which came in the ninth. Cochrane opened that inning with a base on balls. Grimes forced Simmons to fly to Gelbert and it looked as if he might end a possible rally, but the first ball he pitched to Foxx was right over the middle of the plate and the young Philadelphia star drove it into the left-field stands for a home run to score Cochrane ahead of him. Every person present at the game knew that this was the deciding hit, as Grove is invincible for so short a time.

Cochrane Gets a Single

Cochrane made his team's first hit in the opening inning, a single through the infield, but could not get beyond first base. Grimes then retired the A's in order until the fifth, when Foxx singled as the first batter. Miller forced Foxx at second when Gelbert made a fine stop. The following play was, perhaps, the gem of the day, when Haas hit what seemed to be a single between short and third, but Adams came over for the ball in a flash, threw to Frisch at second for a forced play and Frisch drove it over to first to complete a double play. It ended a possible rally and held the A's to two hits at that time.

In the eighth, an error by Captain Frisch put the Athletics in scoring position. After Miller had been retired, Haas singled. Connie Mack called for the hit and run, and Haas started for second. Boley, the batter, failed to hit the ball and Wilson threw to Frisch in an effort to get the runner. The throw was perfect and in plenty of time to retire Haas; but the St. Louis second baseman dropped the ball. Boley then hit a slow roller toward third base. Grimes picked it up and attempted to catch Haas going to third but the throw was late and everybody was safe. Jimmy Moore batted for Earnshaw and was given a base on balls and the bases were full. Grimes proved equal to the task, however, and Bishop forced Haas at the plate, Bottomley to Wilson. Dykes ended the inning when Gelbert took his grounder and threw to Frisch on second, forcing Bishop. It was remarkable work on the part of Grimes. The Cardinals made a final effort to tie the score in the ninth, when Blades batted for Watkins and walked; but the remaining batters could not touch Grove for a hit.

Grimes struck out five of his opponents and allowed the same number of passes. Grove retired Bottomley by the strike out route in the eighth and gave Blades a base on balls in the ninth.

Jim Bottomley has struck out eight times so far this series, and may establish a new record in this respect before the classic has been concluded. George Kelly, while playing with the New York Giants in 1921, struck out 10 times in eight games. At that time it was necessary for a club to win five games before the series was decided. In 1929, Rogers Hornsby of the Chicago Cubs, playing against these same Athletics, was retired in that matter on eight occasions. Bottomley has tied Hornsby's mark and may yet surpass that of Kelly.

The playing of Gelbert continues to be the talk of the series. His brilliant work around the shortstop position has marked him as one of the stars of the classic and has done much to keep the Cardinals in this series. Gabby Street must send out his best pitcher, Oct. 8, no doubt Bill Hallahan, in an effort to get back into this tight battle for the baseball championship of the world. The score:

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cochrane, c	3	1	1	1	7	1	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	1	2	5	12	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haas, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Boley, ss	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Earnshaw, p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grove, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	2	5	8	27	8	0

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Douthit, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Adams, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	3	1
Bottomley, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	9
Hafey, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Watkins, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	1	2	9	0	0
Gelbert, ss	2	0	0	0	2	8	0
Grimes, 6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Blades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	3	4	27	13	1

*Batted for Earnshaw in eighth. †Batted for Watkins in 9th.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs batted in—Foxx 2. Two-base hits—Wilson. Home run—Foxx. Sacrifice—Grimes. Double play—Adams to Frisch to Bottomley. Left on bases—St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5. Bases on balls—By Grimes 3 (Dykes, Moore, Cochrane); by Earnshaw 3 (Gelbert 2, Hafey); by Grove (Blades). Struck out—By Grimes 7 (Bishop 2, Boley, Cochrane, Earnshaw, Foxx, Miller); by Earnshaw 5 (Watkins, Bottomley 2, Adams, Hafey); by Grove 2 (Bottomley, Gelbert). Hits—Off Earnshaw, 2 in 7 innings; off Grove, 1 in 2 innings. Winning pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Moriarty (A. L.), plate; Rigler (N. L.), first base; Geisel (A. L.), second; Reardon (N. L.), third base. Time—1h. 53m.

World Series Star

CHARLES GELBERT
St. Louis Cardinals

FALL TENNIS AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—The annual fall tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club got under way on Oct. 6 on the Casino courts here. Cedric Major, several times winner of this tournament; Richard Seabury, John S. Millen and J. P. Stockton of New York, all seeded players, advanced without opposition.

Play was much closer in the women's singles. Suzanne Armstrong, New York, seeded No. 1, had a three-set battle with Thea Hasslacher, also of New York, finally winning at 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. The summary:

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES

Ehret Howell, Philadelphia, defeated McKee Dunn, Hot Springs, 6—1, 6—3.

Harvey Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated S. Wallis Merrihew, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Ernest Kuhn, New York, defeated Henry B. Hepburn, Louisville, Ky., 6—1, 6—2.

Harry Evans Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Norman Johnson, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

J. S. Millen, New York, and Richard Seabury won by default.

J. H. Stockton and Cedric Major, byes.

Women's Singles—Suzanne Armstrong, New York, defeated Thea Hasslacher, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. Cudahy McCormick, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Cedric Major, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. V. C. Spalding, Lake Forest, Ill., defeated Frances Miller New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Margot Flick, New York, defeated Mrs. Harry Evans Jr., Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Duncan Dunscombe, New York, defeated Banning Grance, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Ellen Bates, St. Louis, defeated Amelia Overall, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. G. L. Chapman, New York, defeated Frances Michell Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. H. R. Drowne Jr., New York, defeated Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. James K. Davis, New York, defeated Mrs. Rosamond Kerr, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

W. F. JOHNSON RE-ENGAGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Wallage F. Johnson has been re-engaged as tennis coach at the University of Pennsylvania for three years. H. Jamison Swartz, assistant graduate manager of athletics, announced Oct. 6.

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

Game Scores:

First: Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.
Second: Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Third: St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Fourth: St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1
Fifth: Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.

Fifth Game Figures:

Attendance	38,844
Receipts	$165,987.00
Each club's share	35,272.27
Each league's share	35,272.27
Commissioner's share	24,898.05

Series Totals:

Attendance	179,324
Receipts	$801,037.00
Players' share	323,865.50
Each club's share	89,254.02
Each league's share	89,254.02
Commissioner's share	120,155.55

IDAHO COACH HAS PONY TEAM

Inexperienced Football Squad May Show Fight and Endurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Prancing cayuses from the Idaho foothills will invade the range of the Washington war horses at Seattle on Oct. 11. The drove of Indian ponies will be small and wild, but will have the enthusiasm and recklessness of colts. The Coast war horses will be ponderous and powerful, but perhaps their maneuvers will be weakened by the disorder that comes of teaching old horses new tricks.

Coach Leo Calland of the University of Idaho is not expecting much of his pony squad this year; he expects them to show fight and endurance, but they cannot claim experience. Such optimism as he betrays is based on his hope of developing a speedy, clever, smooth team. He is working his squad hard, drilling on passing and kicking, weak spots which were uncovered in the Montana State-Idaho game, Sept. 27, which Idaho lost, 7 to 6.

Idaho's chances at Seattle in the opening Pacific Coast Conference game will depend largely upon the weaknesses in Washington style of play. The war horses at Seattle are heavier than Calland's cayuses and their cohorts are larger. Coach Jimmy Phelan has a good squad of experienced players from which to draw. Calland's hopes, therefore, lie in the fact that Phelan is introducing a style of play which is quite foreign to the Washington squad. Under Coach Gil Dobie, from 1908 to 1916, and under Coach Enoch Bagshaw after that, Washington built up a tradition of powerful, plunging, ponderous teams.

Style of Play Changed

Phelan, after experiencing the success his system effected at Purdue, is changing radically the style of play. Washington is to join the Rockne school of shifty, deceptive football. The new style, with the material at Phelan's command, will most likely make Washington a greater menace to the aspirations of other coast teams, but Calland believes the menace will not get under way this season.

"The Notre Dame style isn't new to me," he points out. "At Southern California I learned first-hand the theory and practice of the system. Other teams in the Conference use variations of the system; so we have met many of the tricks before."

Idaho is building for the future. Through graduation, Calland lost 18 of his squad of 30, and his best men were amongst them. He has seven letter men, but the rest of the squad is quite inexperienced. Besides, the squad is the lightest in the history of Idaho teams, the Coach believes. The average weight is about 177 pounds.

Only Four Seniors

Only four of the first string are seniors, and only nine are juniors. Most of the squad are sophomores, who have three full years under Calland ahead of them. Excellent material in this group should produce strong teams, beginning next year. In the game against Montana State, Calland started four sophomores; Russell Hall, tackle; Melvin Sackett, end; Lee Tyrell, halfback, and Paul Taylor, end. They are all likely to keep these assignments.

Howard E. Berg '32, captain of the squad, is being pushed hard for the position of halfback. Marius Hanford '33, has been showing promising ability at carrying the ball, and George Wilson '33, has been pressing the veteran Waldemar A. Pedersen '32, for the quarterback position.

Although Calland has Arthur Spaugy '33 listed as best man for the center assignment, he has been watching with gratification the work of William Schutte '33. In Max Eiden '33 and John R. Corkery '32, he has guards with weight and good heads. Harold Jacoby '33, Paul Taylor, and Melvin Sackett, are jockeying for the ends.

Bessler at Tackle

Hall, who was a member of the 1927 freshman squad and who has returned to Idaho this year, has been used at tackle, while Bessler heads the competition for the other tackle job.

When the Idaho Vandals leave for Seattle on Oct. 9, the squad will most likely include these players:

Ends—Harold DeV. Carlson '31, Nels Fowles '33, Harold Jacoby '33, Melvin Sackett '33, Paul Taylor '33, George Hjort '31.

Tackles—William Bessler '32, Dan Lopez '31, Russell Hall '33, Lloyd Sullivan '33, Amos Stephens '32.

Guards—John R. Corkery '32, John Armatage '32, Hugh Sproat '32, Max Eiden '33.

Centers—Arthur Spaugy '32, William Schutte '33.

Halfbacks—Howard E. Berg '32, Lee Tyrell '33, Marius Hanford '33.

Fullbacks—Fred Wilkie '32, F. John Booker '31.

Quarterbacks—Waldemar A. Pedersen '32, George Wilson '33, Emmert Davis '33.

The climax of the season for Idaho will be the game with Washington State College at Moscow on Nov. 8. The two institutions, only 19 miles apart, are strong rivals. Last year, at Pullman, Wash., the Cougars beat the Idaho Vandals 41 to 7.

Of great interest to Idaho, also, are the post-season games in Hawaii. The Vandals will play the Honolulu All Stars at Honolulu on Christmas Day and the University of Hawaii on New Year's Day.

Other games scheduled are:

Oct. 25—University of Oregon at Eugene, Ore.

Nov. 22—University of Montana at Missoula; 29—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles.

Nonconference games will be played on Oct. 18 at Moscow against Whitman College, Walla Walla, and on Nov. 1 at Spokane against Gonzaga University.

ANDERSON WINS BY A STROKE

Gene Anderson of the Colonial Golf and Country Club of Lynnfield won the 27-hole New England Professional Golfers' Association tournament at the North Shore Golf and Tennis Club at Salem Oct. 6, scoring 72—37—109 to lead the field by a single stroke. Jack Curley of Stoney Brae Golf Club of Quincy was second, Jim Lally of Fabyan third and Willie Ogg of Worcester Country Club fourth. There were 42 entries and prizes for more than one-quarter of the field, donated by A. S. Brown Jr., sponsor of the tournament.

Three Important Big Ten Games For This Week-End

Ohio State Faces Northwestern, Purdue vs. Michigan, and Chicago at Wisconsin—Stanford Plays Minnesota

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Three games with a bearing on the championship, Oct. 11, cause an early rise of interest in the football title campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference, more familiarly known as the "Big Ten." Of first importance is Ohio State University's attack on Northwestern University, both being undefeated and the former having won a Conference encounter.

Another interesting affair sends Purdue University, title defender, to Ann Arbor to meet University of Michigan, which has not revealed the power expected of it. University of Chicago and University of Wisconsin provide the third Conference game at Madison, both looking strong.

An important inter-sectional game is in store at Minneapolis, where University of Minnesota is expecting a visit from Stanford University, Palto Alto, Calif., which may prove too strenuous this early for the Gophers. In other games the "Big Ten" contenders are dallying with so-called practice games, University of Illinois receiving Butler University, Indiana University taking on Oklahoma A. & M. College, while University of Iowa receives Centenary.

Power Attack at Ohio State

Ohio State, which in former years waited for the breaks and if they didn't come resorted to tricky stuff at the last minute, appears to be developing a real power attack, adopting the Warner system of wing backs. This attack proved effective against Indiana, which was beaten by the Buckeyes, 23 to 0, Oct. 4. Coach S. S. Willaman's boys will meet the same kind of attack at Northwestern, where Coach R. E. Hanley is a noted disciple of the Warner system. Northwestern defeated Tulane, southern champions, by a score of 14 to 0, but it was largely the defense provided by a veteran line that accomplished this. The Wildcat attack was far from polished, and showed only one consistent drive for a touchdown, the other score coming from an intercepted Tulane pass.

Capt. H. H. Bruder '31, halfback, performed brilliantly at times, and a new fullback of power was displayed in Ernest Rentner '33, who punched the line for a number of good gains. The Wildcats probably will improve the timing of their forward passes. If they do they may be a hard team for Ohio State to handle.

Some of Ohio State's improvement in attack may be credited to the use of W. E. Fesler '31, all-American end, at fullback. He performed well in the 14-to-0 win over Miami University in the opening game, and also against Indiana last week, though he was returned to end late in the game. Coach Willaman has a new quarterback, L. G. Hinchman '33, who did well in the first game, but did not appear against the Hoosiers. If he can be used against Northwestern the Buckeyes should put even more drive into their attack.

Purdue Faces Michigan

That Purdue is developing conservatively under its new coach, Noble Kizer, was shown in its 20-to-7 win over Baylor University last week-end. However, the strong running attack which carried the Boilermakers to the "Big Ten" title last year was absent. Purdue was forced to rely upon its forward passing and upon a 75-yard run by H. R. Kissel '31, halfback, for its scoring. No doubt Coach Kizer was saving his team as much as possible for Michigan and Michigan must have been doing the same, for it was unable to break a scoreless tie with Michigan State, a team which it defeats habitually. Several times the Wolverines battered at the Michigan State goal line, but were unable to penetrate, which may show lack of resourcefulness as well as lack of power, and this may be corrected for Purdue. The Wolverines won their first two games, 7 to 0, from Michigan Normal, and, 33 to 0, from Dennison College. Memory of Purdue's 30-to-16 triumph last year has no doubt caused Michigan to lay most of its preparations against this meeting at Ann Arbor this week-end.

Both Chicago and Wisconsin have had to bring their training to an early peak for their annual encounter which for years has been the last date on the season's calendar, but this year was unavoidably advanced to the second date. Chicago had two good workouts last week, defeating Ripon College, 19 to 0, and Hillsdale, 7 to 6, in a doubleheader. Coach A. A. Stagg did not use his star halfback, Capt. E. I. Van Nice '31, and the Maroons will undoubtedly be greatly strengthened by his addition when they appear at Madison. Wisconsin got its attack going in a doubleheader, 28 to 0, over Carleton, and, 53 to 6, over Lawrence, which should indicate that Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite is well supplied with reserves. It looks as though W. E. Lusby '31, fullback, R. A. Rebholz '32 and Samuel Behr '31, halfbacks, would lead the Badger attack against Chicago. One of the few teams that broke up Chicago's bewildering flank attack last year was Wisconsin, and it will be interesting to see if it can do it again.

Golphers May Be Better

Minnesota would appear to be poorly prepared for Stanford after its 33-to-7 defeat by Vanderbilt last week, but it must be remembered that Vanderbilt has one of the strongest teams in the South. The Gophers, who won their opening game from South Dakota State, 48 to 0, appeared to go all to pieces against Vanderbilt, which won by recovering Gopher fumbles, intercepting Gopher passes, and connecting well with its own. Coach H. O. Crisler can pull his team together and probably make a much better showing against Stanford, though the latter won a 20-to-0 victory over Santa Clara last week, and has two previous practice victories on record.

Illinois got some good experience against Iowa State, winning 7 to 0, and should have less trouble with Butler. Indiana may get more opposition than expected from the Oklahoma Aggies, as the latter defeated University of Iowa, 6 to 0, Oct. 4. The latter, which won its first game this season, 23 to 12, from Bradley Institute, may regain its stride against Centenary.

New Combination Squash Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—When the new squash tennis season gets under way, late this month, the players will find a new court, and largely a new game awaiting them. In place of the old-time dark wood walls, shining white surfaces will confront them, the official courts will be wider and shorter, and a telltale seven inches lower, with a different top, will make many more shots possible. Only the service and back lines will remain the same.

Furthermore, all points will count, and to permit the game to maintain some of its time schedule, all matches will be three out of five. The ball will be a dark green, though the same size and pressure will be maintained.

This is the result of an agreement between the officials of squash tennis and squash racquets, which will throw open the courts of both games to use by the devotees of each game. It is largely a concession on the size of the court by the squash tennis officials, but also enables players of that game to use the hundreds of courts now available only for squash racquets outside of New York.

Squash Tennis Starts Change

While the initiative for this radical change came from the squash tennis side, the first step was taken some two years ago by the squash racquets association. Up to that time, there had been no official specifications for a squash racquets court, and even the material was not specified. But at that time, definite plans were adopted by the United States Squash Racquets Association, requiring the building of all future courts of wood, and fixing the length, breadth and height at front and back, as well as the places where the lines should be marked. These specifications are now also adopted for all future squash tennis courts as well, the only difference being in the marking of the back line, which is lower for squash tennis, as well as a slight increase of the height of the back wall, which can be added to existing squash racquets courts.

About the same time, Rowland B. Haines, then national champion and a member of the board of directors of the National Squash Tennis Association, conceived the idea of getting the two games together on some sort of a basis which would permit the use of a common court by each. Nothing developed out of this, however, until this spring, when some squash tennis balls were dyed green and the game tried on one of the new squash racquet courts built according to the new specifications at the University Club. The New York Athletic Club, in its new installation, had also built its court for squash racquets according to the new rule.

Meantime, the various New York clubs were confronted with a new demand by the younger graduates from colleges where there were only squash racquets courts, for more facilities here. So the plan for a combination court was brought forward, and an informal conference called by Haines, and including Ralph D. Powers, president, Adrian Smith, secretary, and Ernest B. Humpstone, president of the Metropolitan Association, as representatives of the United States Squash Racquets Association, and Haines, Norman F. Torrence, secretary, Arnold Wood Jr., treasurer, and Harold R. Mixsell, former president, for the National Squash Tennis Association, was held at the Columbia University Club.

New Specifications

The problem was greatly simplified by the existence of the new specifications for the squash racquets court, and this was practically agreed upon as the fixed measurement from the start. The only variations permitted called for two lines on the back wall, the oldtime height for squash tennis, and the higher line for squash racquets. Haines approval of the lowering of the telltale, with his enthusiastic urging of the change, settled the question of a double or adjustable telltale, and the balance of the questions were easily settled.

So, early in July, a formal letter was drafted by a second meeting of the officials of the National Squash Tennis Association, covering the matters agreed upon with the squash racquets officials, and the new court was adopted for squash tennis, subject to the action of the United States Squash Racquets Association to meet the other alterations. The latter replied that by the terms of their constitution it would be necessary to obtain a mail vote from the various local associations before it could be ratified, but this was ultimately done, with the latter association agreeing to install the new lower line and heighten their back walls accordingly. So a further meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association formally adopted the new court, and a letter was sent to all the clubs, with a blue print of the new specifications, and now several clubs are busily altering their courts to conform to the new layout, while others are retaining their present dimensions for the present, merely repainting the walls and lowering the telltale.

The exact changes drop the telltale seven inches, widen the court 1½ feet, and shorten it six inches.

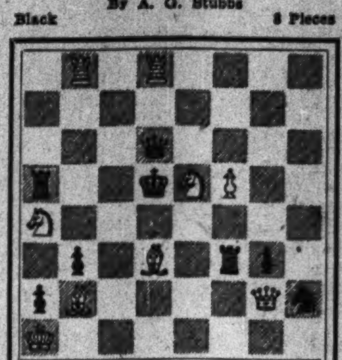
RUNYAN LEADS FIRST 36

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Paul Runyan came from sixth position at noon to take the lead by one stroke in the New Jersey Professional Golf Association championship, the first 36 holes of which were played Oct. 6 at the Crestmont Country Club. The young Arkansas golfer, who won the United North and South open at Pinehurst last March and captured the New Jersey open at Asbury Park in August, required a 75 on his first 18 holes, a total that was beaten by five opponents, but in the afternoon Runyan skipped around in 71, two under par, for a day's total of 146. At the end of the day there were two players bracketed at 147, Dan Williams of Shackamaxon Country Club and Maurice O'Connor of the Branch Brook Golf Club, a public links organization in Bloomfield.

CHESS
by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1241
By A. G. Stubbs

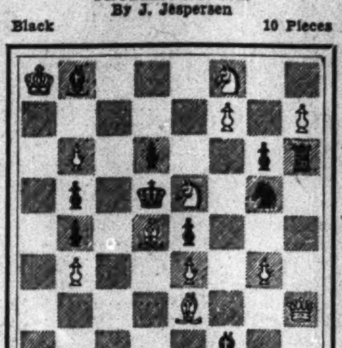
Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1242
By J. Jespersen

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1239. R-R2

No. 1240.		
1. Q-B4	KxB	
2. Q-Q4		
1. ———	PxB	
2. Q-Q2		
1. ———	K-R7	
2. Q-QB		
1. ———	P-Kt6	
2. BxP(Kt3)		

End-Game No. 11: 1 Kt-R3, PxKt; 2 K-B2, K-R7; 3 Kt-Q2, K-R8; 4 Kt-B, P-R7; 5 Kt-Kt3 mate.

END-GAMES

Usually either side welcomes the opportunity to move, but in certain situations this inevitable obligation to move brings about the ultimate catastrophe. Here we find what is commonly known as the Zugzwang motif. This ending shows Dr. Tarrasch rescuing a hopeless position astonishingly.

End-Game No. 12
From a game at odds won by Dr. Tarrasch

Black 6 Pieces

White 4 Pieces
White to play. What result?

NOTES

We are indebted to the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, for our introduction to "Chess in Lighter Vein," by H. T. Bland. This brochure of but 50 pages is filled with entertaining anecdotes and parodies dealing with the humorous side of the game. Lovers of literature will especially appreciate "The Wellers on Chess," in true Dickensian style and "Dr. Johnson on Chess," with its brilliant repartee and subtle wit. Mr. Bland, who has contributed regularly to the American Chess Bulletin for some time, is to be congratulated for a most amusing and delightful piece of work.

H. Borochow of Los Angeles has won the ninth annual California championship tournament. W. Lamb Jr., last year's Los Angeles High School champion, came in second, while A. J. Fink, three times state champion, was seventh, with A. Spero, former Ohio champion, eighth.

Owing to the fact that Dr. Alekhine will not arrive in this country until Oct. 25, his exhibitions at the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club have been postponed until the afternoon and evening of Nov. 1.

One of Kashdan's victories at Frankfort:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Mannheimer White	Kashdan Black	Mannheimer White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 QxR	Castles
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 Q-B3	B-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 Q-B4(e)	Kt-K5
4 B-B4(a)	PxP	16 P-B3	KtxKt
5 P-K3	B-Kt5ch	17 KtxKt	R-K(f)
6 KKt-Q2(b)	P-QKt4	18 Q-R4	P-K4
7 P-QR4	P-B3	19 Q-B2	PxP
8 PxP	PxP	20 P-K4	P-B4
9 BxKt?(c)	RxB	21 K-Q	BxKt
10 RxP	B-R4!	22 KxB	PxP
11 Q-B3	Q-Kt3(d)	23 PxP	Q-R4ch
12 R-R8	RxR		Resigns

NOTES BY D. H. MUGRIDGE

(a) As the sequel shows, this move should be preceded by Kt-QB3.

(b) By this method White indeed regains his P, but comes out with a wretched game. Kt-B3 is preferable.

(c) P-QKt3 is impossible because of P-B6. There is nothing better than QKt-B3.

(d) Not Kt-Q4; QxP mate! White saves his R but loses precious time with his Q.

(e) The final mistake, which leaves his King isolated in the center. Q-Q must be played, after which Black's superiority is manifest.

(f) Threatening 19 . . . P-K4; 19 PxP, R-Q! A neat, if an easy, victory.

This is one of the proofs of Nimzowitsch's poor form at Liege. In the light of his great success at Frankfort, we may suppose that conditions at Liege were particularly unfavorable for this most temperamental, though talented, master. But this should in no way detract from Soultanbeieff's honor in defeating so redoubtable an opponent.

IRREGULAR OPENING

Nimzowitsch White	Soultanbeieff Black	Nimzowitsch White	Soultanbeieff Black
1 P-K3(a)	P-QB4	21 B-B	B-R3
2 P-QKt3	P-K4	22 R-K	BxKt(h)
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	23 RxB	KR-K
4 Kt-KB3	P-K5	24 P-Kt5	Kt-K4
5 Kt-K5	P-Q3	25 P-R4	Q-B2
6 KtxKt	PxKt	26 P-QR3	B-Q3
7 B-Q3	Kt-B3	27 P-Kt4	Q-Q2(i)
8 PxP(b)	KtxP	28 B-Kt3	B-B2
9 B-Q3	Q-R4ch(c)	29 P-Kt6(j)	R-K4
10 P-B3	Kt-B3	30 PxPch	QxP
11 Castles	B-K3	31 QR-R2	QxP(k)
12 P-QB4	B-K2	32 QxQ	RxQ
13 P-B4(d)	R-Q	33 K-Kt2	R-Q3
14 Kt-B3	P-Q4	34 K-Kt	R-KR3
15 PxP(e)	PxP	35 P-R4	RxP
16 P-B5	B-QB	36 P-R5	R(B4)-R4
17 Q-B3	Castles	37 QR-QB2	R-R8ch
18 P-KKt4?	P-B5!(f)	38 K-Kt2	R(R4)-R7ch
19 B-B2	B-Kt5!!	39 K-B3	R-KB8ch
20 Kt-K2	P-B6(g)		Resigns(l)

(a) This bizarre move at once takes the game out of the books, placing each player upon his own resources, and presumably allowing the superior position sense of the grand master to function. The result is far from convincing.

(b) 8 Kt-Q2 is less disclosing.

(c) To close the diagonal, temporarily at least.

(d) P-K4 and Kt-B3 attempting to hold back the QP is indicated.

(e) This is playing Black's game. Why not Q-K2 and QR-Q?

(f) A fine move, giving Black the superior game. The weakness of White's 18 P-KKt4 is revealed, for if now 19 PxP, PxP; 20 BxP, Q-Kt5; 21 Q-K2, KtxP!

(g) White's Q-side is paralyzed, whereas every one of Black's pieces is active.

(h) Wisely removing White's only mobile piece.

(i) Preparing for R-K4!

(j) Desperation. White plays under the handicap of two pieces.

(k) 32 . . . RxP; 33 QxKt, PxQ; 34 BxQch, KxB might also be played. The text is more decisive, however.

(l) 40 K-Kt4, P-R4 mate.

BIG TEN LEADER NEEDS NEW MEN

Four Stars Gone From Purdue Championship Line-up of Last Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Whatever success Purdue University's "Big Ten" football champions may have in their effort to repeat seems dependent upon how well a likely looking group of reserves can fill the holes left vacant by the graduation of W. R. Welch and G. W. Harmeson, last year's great halfback pair, E. N. Sleight and E. F. Caraway, star tackle and end, respectively.

Noble Kizer, Purdue's new head coach, although facing a task in building up his right tackle and end strength, must first find the men for halfbacks, for his line has enough veteran material to insure some degree of sturdiness.

Twenty-one major lettermen remain as the nucleus for the team, and six of them are among those fighting for the halfback positions. Judging from early drills, Lewis L. Pope '32 and J. C. Purvis '32, a shifty pair, will get the early call at least, although H. R. Kissell '31 and Edward Risk '33 form another pair of halfbacks of ball-carrying ability. Hal Chasey '31 and L. G. Cook '31 complete the roster of halfbacks likely to see action.

Yunevich at Fullback

At fullback, A. J. Yunevich '32 is a standout, and barring mishaps should be one of the best in the middle West. Yunevich weighs close to 200, is shifty as a ball carrier, alert on pass defense, and backs up the line well. As understudies, he will have R. J. Horstmann '33 and A. E. Deutch '32 a letterman.

J. A. White '32, regular member of the championship backfield, relieves all of the problem concerning the quarterback post. White is a keen strategist, excellent punt receiver and fits well into any backfield combination. However, White may get some competition from a trio made up of G. R. Weaver '31, F. H. Keegan '33 and Robert Dornte '33.

At ends, two lettermen, Paul R. Calvert '32 and E. A. Moon '32, are competing to hold their posts against the opposition offered by a pair of sophomores, Paul Moss '33 and R. M. Bateman '33.

Van Bibber at Tackle

E. G. Van Bibber '31, one of the greatest tackles in the middle West last season, will be a permanent fixture at left tackle, where his 200 pounds of agile energy will make the going rugged, but the right tackle problem is a different proposition. For the time being at least H. J. Buttner '31, star guard of the past two seasons, has been shifted to tackle and may draw the permanent assignment, although R. A. Chubb '32, C. O. Helmer '33, J. Z. Husar '33 and E. F. Ungers '33 all have possibilities which make it possible Buttner may return to his normal post.

With Buttner shifted, the two guard posts are being filled by George T. Stears '31 and J. M. Christman '31, both chunky and with enough speed to allow them to fit into the Purdue system, which demands guards capable of pulling out of the line to form interference on certain plays, Sam Voinoff '32, D. E. Fassler '32 and D. D. Trimble '31 are capable understudies at the guard posts.

C. L. Miller '32 has the first call on the center post and is the roving type of pivot man who is invaluable on defense. Backing up Miller will be L. H. Sherbeck '32 and M. B. Westerman '33, both of whom have a lot of possibilities.

MRS. RAVENEL WINS CUP

Scoring 93-13—80 for low net, four strokes better than the rest of the field, Mrs. G. S. Ravenel won the Clyde Park Challenge Cup golf competition at The Country Club, Brookline, Oct. 6. Ruth Batchelder scored the best medal, an 87, but her three-stroke handicap kept her out of the prize running.

SIDELINES

COLGATE leads the eastern teams for high scoring in one game with a score of 99 to 0 against Bethany College Oct. 4. The coming week-end should be quite different; Lafayette will invade Whitnall Field with a heavy team, the line averaging 203 pounds. A new chemistry building will be dedicated and preparations for some 10,000 fans have been made. The two teams have not met since the 7-to-7 tie in 1926.

The Harvard class draw for United States Military Academy and Dartmouth games is as follows: West Point game—1906, 1862-1890, 1926, 1903, 1891, 1925, 1912, 1904, 1900, 1919, 1924, 1930, 1920, 1892, 1914, 1915, 1918, 1907, 1908, 1921, 1905, 1927, 1909, 1929, 1923, 1928, 1922, 1898, 1893, 1899, 1896, 1902, 1894, 1910, 1916, 1901, 1897, 1899, 1917, 1913. Dartmouth game: 1906, 1862-1890, 1911, 1917, 1913. Dartmouth game—1906, 1862-1890, 1913, 1917, 1911, 1899, 1897, 1901, 1916, 1919, 1900, 1904, 1912, 1925, 1891, 1903 and 1926, 1907, 1918, 1915, 1914, 1892, 1920, 1930, 1924, 1928, 1923, 1929, 1909, 1927, 1905, 1921, 1908, 1910, 1894, 1902, 1896, 1895, 1893, 1898, 1922.

BUFFALO REPLACES ST. PAUL HOCKEY SIX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Buffalo, N. Y., is to replace St. Paul, Minn., in the American Hockey Association, it is announced as a result of a meeting held here. Chicago has a new franchise which makes the American a seven-team circuit this season. Others in the league are Minneapolis, Duluth, Tulsa, Kansas City and St. Louis.

The directors of the association granted a franchise to the Buffalo Amusement Company. St. Paul dropped its franchise because of an inadequate ice arena, according to A. H. Warren, official of the club, and president of the association.

Seven of St. Paul's players are being taken over by Buffalo. They are as follows: Joe Stark, Leo Conroy, Ralph Rennie, Joe Thorsteinson, John Morrison, Sande and Manager Cully Wilson.

CHICAGO BASEBALL TITLE WON BY CUBS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Chicago Cubs defended the city championship series by taking the sixth game from the Chicago White Sox here, Oct. 6, 6 to 4. This made it 4 games to 2 for the series. In 18 similar meetings the Cubs have won six, tied one and the Sox won 11.

In the final of the series, a wild throw in the ninth by Barnes, Sox centerfielder, combined with a single by Hack Wilson, Cub centerfielder, let in the winning runs. Wilson got a home run earlier in the game, his second of the series. The Cubs gathered 13 hits from the delivery of Caraway, Braxton and Thomas, while the Sox earned 10 hits from Blake and Petty. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	6	13	4
Sox	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Blake, Petty and Hartnett for Cubs; Caraway, Braxton, Thomas and Tate for Sox.

YALE TO SUPPORT A 150-POUND GRID TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale University will be represented this year on the gridiron by a varsity 150-pound football team. The executive committee of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association announced Oct. 6 that a four-game schedule with Harvard as one opponent will be arranged. The other opponents and the dates of the games are still undecided.

A squad of 35 men selected from the class football squads will hold daily practices with Herb Miller, back on last year's Yale varsity team, as coach.

YANKEES MAY SIGN McCARTHY

NEW YORK—The best information available here has it that Joe McCarthy already has agreed to manage the New York Yankees baseball club at his own terms, or, at least, on terms wholly acceptable to him, and that the news of the contract will be given out shortly after the end of the World Series.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORE

Boston College 13, Quantico 6.

Outdoor feeling for indoor scalps

Try a piney Packer shampoo (and bath)

To capture a true breath of the woods, try a shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap. Here's the famous soap that brings fresh, bracing cleanliness to scalps that live inside hats and in dust-filled air.

When you pile up the rich piney lather, rub it well into your scalp. Notice the pleasant little tingle that says *"clean."* And when the last Packer bubble has chased away in the rinse, notice too how refreshed and invigorated your scalp feels . . . And to baths,

Packer's Tar Soap

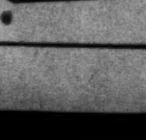
brings a touch of luxury. Such lather! Bubbles and crests of pine-fragrant foam decorate you all over in no time at all. Take Packer's with you into your tub or shower and enjoy a new experience in baths.

As a special convenience, Packer's Tar Soap comes in a grand little metal box that's very handy in the locker room or on your travels.

Packer's Tar Soap

Sample Cake 10¢

Send coin to Packer, Dept. 26-J1, 101 West 31st Street, New York City.



FIVE SEAPLANES TO AID GUARDS IN COAST PATROL

Gloucester Airport Officer Says Government Has Ordered Craft

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Five new twin-motored hydroplanes are to patrol the Atlantic coast soon in the campaign against rumrunners. This was made known Oct. 7 by Capt. Norman Nelson of the coast guard airport here.

Each of these hydroplanes, contracted for by the United States Government for coast guard service, is capable of carrying four men and is equipped with radio detectors, aero cameras and other modern equipment.

With these further airplane facilities, Captain Nelson declared that the coast guard could patrol a 1000-mile radius and photograph suspected boats seen transferring liquor beyond the 12-mile limit into small speed boats for landing purposes.

The two present coast guard airplant bases at Gloucester and Cape May, N. J., he said, would be augmented by the establishment of at least two new bases from which the airplanes would operate.

The bids for contracts were put out within the last few days, Captain Nelson declared. He described the proposed planes as large flying boats, capable of remaining in the air 10 hours. They should be completed by spring, he said.

The camera equipment, which is new in air fields, was successfully tested at the recent yacht races at Newport, Captain Nelson said.

Following completion of the five new flying boats, Captain Nelson said, he believed the Government was planning to add several smaller flying craft to the coast guard service. When this program is completed, he said, the service would be applied to the Pacific coast patrol.

Rumrunners have not resorted to any great extent to the air in their activities, he explained, so the new planes should greatly facilitate activities against the rumrunners, particularly in offshore patrols. What few planes are now in use by the coast guard, he said, are rapidly becoming obsolete.

Alumni to Gather at Mount Holyoke

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—A review of three hundred years of progress, has been selected for a week-end conference of the Alumnæ Association, students, faculty and guests at Mount Holyoke College, Oct. 10-11.

The conference is the second in a series, a week-end discussion of the poet Emily Dickinson, at one time a student of the former seminary, having been held last year in November.

The Mary Tuttle Bourdon lectures, held each year under auspices of the Alumnæ Association, are this year to follow the topic of the social history of America. The lectures will thus be linked with the conference, and Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, the third of the Bourdon lecturers, will open the conference on Friday, with a lecture entitled "Some Reflections on the American Revolution."

Middlebury Finds Old 'Blue Laws'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—College roommates and fraternity brethren take heed! "No student shall sing, play on any instrument of music . . . during study hours," according to a yellowed manuscript containing the original laws of Middlebury College composed in 1803 wihch was brought to light a few days ago in Middlebury's Sheldon Museum.

Perhaps roommates would like the reinstallation of this law, but what would they think of the blue law that said, "If any student shall profane the Lord's Day by unnecessary business, by diversion or walking abroad; or thereon shall admit any student or stranger into his chamber, or on preceding or following evening shall make indecent noise or disturbance, he may be punished by fine, admonition or otherwise, as the nature or demerit of the crime may require."

Chapel attendance was made compulsory twice a day with a fine of 2 cents for every instance of absence and 1 cent for every case of tardiness.

Boston Theatrical News

"Uncle Vanya"

Wilbur Theater—Tchekhov's comedy, "Uncle Vanya," acting version by Rose Caylor, settings designed by Jo Mielziner. A Jed Harris production. Week beginning Oct. 6, 1930. The cast:

Marina	Kate Mayhew
Michael Astroff	Osgood Perkins
Ivan Voinitski	Walter Connolly
Sonia	Zita Johann
Alexander Serebrakoff	Eugene Powers
Ilya Telegin	Eduardo Ciannelli
Helena	Lillian Gish
Mme. Voinitskaya	Isabel Irving
A Servant	Harold Johnsrud

In spite even of a parade of the "40 and 8," the show must go on. It did, at the Wilbur, as we discovered on our arrival at the end of the first act. Evidently lots of people didn't make it at all, for the house was only half full. For the rest of the evening, to a pedal point of fireworks, bands, horns and cries "off," Tchekhov's comedy incongruously went its melancholy way.

The majority of those hardy ones who had braved Boston's No Man's Land to sit before this exotic piece belonged to the minority who can lend sympathetic understanding to an alien art. To the average American, Tchekhov's studies of frustration and futility are at first sight without form and meaningless. Nothing happens, or nothing much. There seems to be no plot, or none worth mentioning. The half-lights of the stage carry over into the drama.

It takes a little readjustment to feel the atmosphere of such a play, to realize that the drama is not in the pistol shots, but in the characters, to feel under the defeatism and the ineffectualness and the introspection and the inertia of these people the dignity as well as the pathos of aspiring humanity. If there is something absurd and ironic in their egotism and their torpor, there is something fine in their endurance and their hope.

The performance was excellent. The players, under sympathetic direction, have caught the mood of the work and convey it in subtle shades. The audience remained after the final curtain to recall the cast several times.

L. A. S.

"Death Takes a Holiday"

Plymouth Theater—Week beginning Oct. 6, 1930, Professional Players of Boston present Philip Merivale in "Death Takes a Holiday," adapted by Walter Ferris from the Italian of Alberto Casella, directed by Lawrence Marston, setting by Rollo Wayne. The cast:

A Maid	Frances Amherst Johnson
Fedele	Thomas Bate
Duke Lambert	Julian Royce
Alda	Eleanor Stuart
Duchess Stephanie	Olga Birkbeck
Princess of San Luca	Irby Marshall
Baron Cesarea	Wallace Erskine
Rhoda Fenton	Charlotte Andrews
Eric Fenton	Roland Bottomley
Corrado	Alan Willey
Grazia	Helen Vinson
His Serene Highness, Prince Sirki	Philip Merivale
Major Whitead	Frank Greene

The Triumph of Life would be a not inappropriate subtitle for the initial offering sponsored by the Professional Players in this, their first season in Boston—the sympathetic adaptation by Walter Ferris of the Italian author's thought-provoking, imaginative play. An able company of players reflects credit on the casting director.

Attracted by the inscription over the ducal archway, "Villa of Happiness," the Last Enemy suddenly confronts Duke Lambert as he sits in uneasy reverie. This then is the source of the unnatural and sinister events that have crowded an agitated evening and sent family and guests to bed most rudely shaken.

From whim or caprice, the Shadow invites himself for a three-day holiday. He would learn why these mortals cling so tenaciously to existence—why they shrink so from his presence—what this thing called love is, for which they dare and do so much. To the Duke's stammered queries, "What will this household think of that somber-garbed figure?" he coolly replies that he will hang the Lamp of Illusion upon the wall. For three days he will impersonate a mortal—the Prince of Sirki.

With authority and art Philip Merivale portrays the majestic loneliness of this Stranger who finds the pleasures of mortals empty and futile, their fearfulness incomprehensible. The Lamp of Illusion avails little. In the presence of this imperious Stranger the members of the household fall back, fascinated but afraid.

All but the ethereal, remote Grazia, played with fine feeling by Helen Vinson. "Love casts out fear," the Stranger cries, moved by this pure affection. Now it is his turn to be tormented. The midnight hour approaches when he must depart. The family, who now know the identity of the Stranger, implore him to let Grazia stay. In a gesture of sacrifice he extinguishes the Lamp of Illusion, reveals to Grazia his identity, and bids her stay.

But to Grazia, illumined by a great love, there never has been any illusion. Others may have seen only the Shadow. She has glimpsed the Solid, and bravely, joyously, she follows her vision.

Boston Stage Notes

"Bird in Hand," John Drinkwater's charming comedy of English country life, is in its final week at the Majestic.

At the Copley, "Shooting Shadows" is in its third week. Tonight, the Tuesday "Commuters' Night," the curtain rises at 7:30.

The next offering at the Wilbur will be "Berkeley Square," fantastic comedy of mingled eighteenth and twentieth century life, by John Balderston and J. C. Squire.

"Smiles," the new Ziegfeld musical comedy, with Marilyn Miller and the Astaires, is scheduled to open at the Colonial, Oct. 20.

Maurice Moscovitch is announced for Nov. 10 at the Tremont, in "The Merchant of Venice."

Elmer Rice's "Street Scene," tragedy of New York lower middle-class life, comes to the Wilbur, Nov. 3.

"The First Mrs. Fraser," St. John Ervine's light comedy, with Grace George, is booked for Dec. 29 at the same theater.

The Freiburg Passion Play, with Adolf Fassnacht as the Christus, will be presented during the first two weeks in December at the Boston Opera House, for the benefit of the Christopher Shop.

Branson de Cou will give the first of a series of illustrated travel lectures on the evening of Oct. 19 at Symphony Hall. His subject for this first lecture will be "Switzerland."

E. M. Newman opens his "Traveltalk" series in Symphony Hall on Nov. 21 and 22.

La Argentina will dance in Symphony Hall on the evening of Oct. 21; Angna Enters in Jordan Hall on the evening of Oct. 30.

Boston Board Plans Trade Credit Study

Why a larger portion of retail business failures can be attributed to faulty extension of credit than to any other reason, together with methods for combating this problem, is to be explained in a practical course in retail credits and collections to be given by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Charles W. Harvey, chairman of the special committee of the retail trade board, credit managers group, which organized the course, announced that it will consist of weekly lectures to be held on Monday evenings at 7:30 p. m., beginning Oct. 20 and closing Feb. 23, with a résumé, to be followed by an examination on March 2.

It represents a joint effort on the part of the University Extension Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education and the retail trade board, in coöperation with the Boston Retail Credit Men's Association and the Boston Credit Bureau, Inc. Enrollment may be made at the University Extension office, at the State House, at a nominal cost.

"In recent years granting of retail credit has assumed more and more importance and with this increase in the amount of retail credit, there has been a rapid increase in its problems and abuses," Mr. Harvey stated in connection with the announcement.

"Today," he continued, "retail credit granting is a highly specialized subject, fraught with dangers for the man who passes on credit by guesswork in place of facts and proven methods of procedure, such as gathering information, limiting credit, reducing length of payment terms, collection procedure and elimination of substantial losses."

The course will be under the leadership of Miss Catherine Collins, credit manager of Scott & Co., Ltd.; William Browne, director and credit manager of C. F. Hovey Company; Harry W. Duley, credit manager of Jordan Marsh Company, and Charles W. Harvey as chairman.

Morgan Memorial Plans to Give Work

As its contribution to the relief of unemployment, Morgan Memorial is to open its rural industries at South Athol this month. Mrs. Ruth Helms MacGregor will be in charge.

Fred C. Moore, treasurer of Morgan Memorial, announces that 20 people are to be employed and that the waste materials from the western part of Massachusetts will all be sent to South Athol rather than to the Boston headquarters. He believes that it is only fair that material from that section should provide employment for residents of the same section.

At the present time Morgan Memorial is facing the serious conditions caused by unemployment. Through its Goodwill Bags it is providing work for those that ask only an opportunity to earn a self-respecting living. Articles, no longer of any use in the home, provide employment for thousands in the Morgan Memorial workshops. They are needed more than ever this year.

Old Red Barn at New Britain, Conn., Remodeled for Use as Art School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—An old red barn is soon to become the home of New Britain's first art school.

Quiet and deserted for many years, its walls now echo to the sounds of busy workmen who are reconditioning it for the new and important rôle it is to play in this city's life.

Strange changes are taking place. Familiar stalls and stables are being torn away; partitions are being removed. Rats, mice and cats, tenants of yesterday, have fled before all the confusion. A heating plant, new floors and skylights are to be added; and then, what was once an old barn will emerge as a studio in which many future artists of New Britain will receive their first training.

To meet New Britain's long-felt need for an art school, the New Britain Art League was formed some time ago. Among the prominent persons in the city who have become interested in the movement is Judge William C. Hungerford, who, upon discovering that the immediate need of the league was a building to house the proposed school, suggested that an old barn he owned might be remodeled for such a purpose. When the humble building was inspected and its location found ideal, Judge Hungerford presented it to the league.

Immediately, the art school movement gained new impetus. Candidates for the post of director of the school were considered, and it was decided to approach a young artist, Sanford Ballard Dole Low, and invite him to head the school.

Mr. Low, who accepted the directorate after a conference with the counsel members of the Art League, is a native of Hawaii and the grandson of Sanford Ballard Dole, first Governor of the Hawaiian Islands. In 1921, young Low entered Loomis Institute in Windsor, Conn., and after graduation studied art at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. He has spent several years as an illustrator and painter both in New York City and abroad.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn. — Howell Cheney, manufacturer here, has been named by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, the Connecticut member of the advisory committee of laymen of the National Survey of Secondary Education

TRINITY TO HONOR VIRGIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Trinity College will join in the nationwide celebration on Oct. 15 and Oct. 16 in honor of Virgil's two thousandth anniversary. The program will include special exercises in the college chapel on the first day of the celebration, and in Alumni Hall on the evening of the second day.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYS MARKET SPECIALIST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. H.—Because national farm-relief activities are now centered on coöperative marekting, the extension service of the University of New Hampshire is employing for the first time an extension marketing specialist, Lawrence A. Dougherty, who will start the new work at the University of New Hampshire immediately. Mr. Dougherty holds an M. S. in agricultural economics which he obtained at University of Minnesota, and has had several year's farming experience.

Mr. Dougherty will coöperate closely with the State Department of Agriculture, particularly with L. A. Carlisle who has charge of the educational work in marketing, and with E. H. Rinear of the agricultural economics department of the University.

LOW RAINFALL CLOSES MILLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOODUS, Conn.—For the first time in many years, the mills here have closed for an indefinite period, owing to exhaustion of the water supply.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

J. Philip Strehle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sallie M. Strehle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marguerite S. Pitts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eleanor Pitts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carolyn Pitts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Buckley, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Rea Buckley, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Nelly K. Brewer, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Addie Scott, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Mrs. Ella W. Burgett, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Miss Harriet Hall, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Mrs. Ellen A. Pope, Regina, Sask., Canada
George M. Fisher, Kent, O.
Louis F. Gombert, Kent, O.
Mrs. Louis F. Gombert, Kent, O.
Margaret E. Donaghy, Alliance, O.
Sylvan G. Cox, Miami, Fla.
Isaac H. Doane, Hampden Highlands, Me.
George H. Phair, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. W. Whittenton, Ardmore, Okla.
Mrs. R. B. McCoy, Sparta, Wis.
Mrs. Don Mathewson, Hortonville, Wis
A. W. Schrage, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Janet Hamilton, Cumberland, Md.
Bert Foley, Omaha, Neb.
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Mrs. W. D. Moreland, Portland, Ore.
J. H. Bickerstoff Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. J. H. Bickerstoff Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. J. R. Cornell, Boston, Mass.
J. R. Cornell, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah P. Long, Jacksonville, Fla.
J. G. Long, Jacksonville, Fla.
Leone E. Herrell, Augusta, Wis.
Mabel G. Boehringer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Merton O. Pratt, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Mrs. Merton O. Pratt, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 877 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CLEANSING CREAM FORMULA—Easily made up at home; cleanses pores thoroughly; mail $1.50 with your address to MRS. C. MALONY, 803 Arctic Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

HOMES, hotel, cafeterias, cafes want and are waiting for E-Z-J-Jel. And Oh! how delicious it is. Science brings you this new, easy, failure-proof way of making eight different, delicious jellies. Pure fruit flavor, 25c per package. Makes five 6 oz. glasses, or 5 packages for 99c. Raspberry, Loganberry, Blackberry, Cherry, Grape and Currant. Also Mint and Orange Marmalade with real orange peel. E-Z-J-JEL, West Branch, Box 2, Los Angeles, Calif.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—37 acres of beautiful rolling land situated on the top slope of Mt. St. Helena, Calif., just off the main highway, 7 miles from Calistoga, and adjoining the old toll house where Robert Louis Stevenson wrote one of his famous stories. Some of the property under cultivation, the rest heavily wooded with oak, pines, manzanitas, and madrones. A small but unique 5-room bungalow, with 2 fireplaces, electricity, telephone, running water, modern bath, garage, and small guest house. Convenient to San Francisco. J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

RANCHO SANTA FE estate; sale or rent; 6 bedrooms, 5 baths; 3-car garage; tennis, golf, swimming, riding. Address MISS F. L. NEFF, Box 41, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall, consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SALESMEN WANTED

BOXED CHRISTMAS CARDS—Genuine steel engraved, 20 different artistic designs; matched lined envelopes; exclusive patterns; sells $1.00, costs you 50c, 100% profit. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM-3, 297 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN

Sideline—sell Hotelo Rug Shampoo to hotels where you stop; repeats; scores of N. Y. C. hotels using our product more than a decade; large commissions. JAMES B. McCOMB, 223 East 78th Street, N. Y. C.

INVENTOR—PATENTEE—MANUFACTURER

SITUATIONS WANTED

REAL ESTATE MAINTENANCE MANAGER—Office and apartment buildings; master mechanic, estimate alterations and all repairs, renting; 10 years last position; location immaterial. Box X-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opéra	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6333
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Bldg	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
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KANSAS CITY	
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SAN FRANCISCO	
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LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Bldg.	Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE	
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Six rooms and bath, one master bedroom with running water, billiard room; beautifully furnished; ideal for elderly couple or people wishing a refined home in attractive surroundings; references required. Apply in person, 31 Newbury St. MRS. BACON.

BOSTON—Small suite near Ritz-Carlton Hotel, suitable for couple or professional purposes. Apply MR. DAVIS, 29 Newbury St.

BOSTON—Near Christian Science church, 6 outside rooms, steam heat, rent $55. Tel. Belmont 1629-W.

NEW YORK CITY—Large room, kitchen, private bath; furnished, electric refrigeration; garden; $75 per month. 163 West 87th St.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 113th—(Season or longer) 9 rooms, 3 baths, 6 rented; splendid income. Apt. 9A.

PHILADELPHIA, 4253 Regent St.—Corner house, overlooking park; attractive furnished suite, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Baring 2919.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1929 ADVANCED SIX NASH COACH—Perfect condition; original paint and tires; must sell at once; no reasonable offer refused; terms. B-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY being organized to motor to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Miami, Florida, leaving about Oct. 23; reasonable rates. BRADLEY, 44 Nichols St., Everett 1117 (Mass.).

CHRISTMAS CARDS

LARGE variety of Christmas Greeting Cards that express your individuality; will call by appointment. Telephone MISS ROBERTS, Susquehanna 5896 before 10 a. m.. New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

MAPLE HILL INN
(In beautiful Westchester)
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. TEL. 250
For Rest and Recreation. Near Golf Course and Bathing. Reasonable Rates.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0848—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 3080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3381, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2383 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2886

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5329

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30 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
High-grade domestic help. Univ. 5638

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d (New York City).

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMEN to sell on salary and commission basis, a new modern flooring for retail stores and businesses. See MR. BOWMAN, J. R. Bowman Co., Inc., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED chambermaid, German or Swedish preferred; 2 in family. 33 Powell St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 4762.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COMFORTABLE, roomy home for those needing rest or attention, or with their own attendant; lawn, shade. MRS. SKINNER, 154 North Main St., Doylestown, Pa. Phone Doylestown 623-W.

DENTONIA
REST, STUDY, OR WITH CARE
TORONTO, ONT.
Mrs. L. Hetherington, 88 Dentonia Park Ave.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 758 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ATTRACTIVE furniture of six-room apartment must be sold; leaving country; no dealers; also new leopard coat. JACKSON, 415 West 115th St., New York City.

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BROOKLYN, Flatbush—1-family frame, detached, modern, 8 rooms, bath, enclosed porch, steam heat, garage; 3 blocks to public and high schools. Buckminster 6544.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Small English stucco house, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $175 per month. Address F. C. WILCOX, 828 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Phone Pelham 1353.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER
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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 433 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE SPACE

PHILADELPHIA—Attractively furnished office for practitioner, mornings. Call afternoons, Rittenhouse 6275.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd, Room 739—Practitioner's office fully equipped, for rent evenings and three mornings. Call afternoons, Longacre 2365.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office for rent, morning hours. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd St. Tel. Longacre 8117.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

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PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
INTERIOR and exterior painting. Decorators and Paper Hangers. Shop phone Haymarket 1469; Residence Commonwealth 3790 (Boston).

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PERMANENT or temporary guests; comfortable and attractive home on picturesque farm (117 acres) in Pocono Mts.; reasonable. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

RETIRED teacher with charming old home would like two or three ladies as paying guests; all modern conveniences. MRS. ANNA F. BENNETT, Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass.

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LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Oil burners and fireplaces in both houses. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

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4- and 5-room apartments, reception halls; very fine and handy location, between Harvard and Central Squares.

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Plenty of Closets
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Rental $85—and $95

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Tel. University 7443; 7444

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THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

THE SAVOY 455 Columbus Ave., Boston. Weekly rates for permanent guests—single, $9, $12, $15; double $15, $18; suites of parlor, two bedrooms, bath, large closets, $34. All rooms with bath, telephone, free daily paper. Elevator, radio, downtown bus service. Excellent cafe. Phone KENmore 8043.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $38 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 3800

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
Vicinity Columbia University
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9849

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BOSTON, 15 Norway St., Suite 6—Quiet room for business woman, or one or two transients. Kenmore 5931.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Private home near Grand Central, 3 baths, kitchen; business people. Vanderbilt 3618 after 5.

NEW YORK CITY, 322 West 71st St.—Two furnished superior rooms, bath, kitchen, privilege; suite or singly.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Large, sunny room to rent furnished; private home in good neighborhood; near car line. Phone Pelham 6734.

PHILADELPHIA—Large front room, well furnished, modern; convenient transportation; refined environment; gentleman preferred. WILLIAM OSMOND, 5320 Willows Ave.

TORONTO, ONT., 74 Spadina Road, Phone Kingsdale 6762—Near Christian Science church, two furnished single rooms in lower apartment; suitable for business people.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires room in New York apartment (Christian Scientist preferred). Box Y-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG business man desires room with family, Christian Scientists preferred; location nearby Westchester within 40 minutes Grand Central; also desire garage rental privileges. Box L-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR seeks position; experienced on Pierce-Arrow, Buick and other makes. Phone evenings Buckminster 6544.

EXECUTIVE accountant, 39, corporation, manufacturing, mercantile and public experience, desires greater opportunity. Box T-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FINANCIAL writer of experience; currently with leading financial service; capable of analyzing securities; available Oct. 25. T. HAROLD RHODES, 10 Bowne Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Independence 060.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—10 years' experience in manufacturing and sales; would consider machinery sales representation in Philadelphia territory. Y-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIPPING clerk, warehouse foreman, radio training, well schooled, abled bodied. DARLEY, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, German, wishes position; references. Box L-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ELLIOTT FISHER Biller and Hand Bookkeeper; efficient, thorough office experience. J. GOULD, 105 East 168th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION by capable middle-aged woman, secretarial work, traveling, sewing; splendid housekeeper; years of experience; city or country. Box A-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Reliable colored woman desires position, part or full time. 842 North 57th St. Phone Allegheny 3923.

NEW YORK CITY—Competent stenographer has mornings free; also typing manuscripts, etc., at home. LAIRD, Cathedral 5171, 418 West 118th St.

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WISH to place capable, willing colored maid with lady or couple appreciating interested service. Caledonia 8363 (N. Y. C.).

WOMAN of culture desires position as companion housekeeper with lady or elderly couple; location in or near Boston, New York, Philadelphia; references exchanged. B-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF PIANO
Individual and class instruction
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Superior Furniture and Home Furnishings at Modest Prices.
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Finest quality merchandise at honest values makes shopping at Rogers' decidedly worth while.
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INSURANCE
Spectator Bldg. 28 James St. S.
Phone Regent 2124 Residence Reg. 0883

LONDON

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If it is Printed, we can do it.
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Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing.
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Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb—Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
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None Better Anywhere
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In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
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Phone Your Praises to
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London, Ont.—Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Coryant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand; Railway News Stand, Canadian National Railways Depot.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 31 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 3884 Dundas St., West; Savoia Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2109 Queen St., East; W. Grier's News Stand, 1350 Danforth Ave.; The De Luxe Libraries, 70 Queen St., W.; Miss L. Evans, 3362 Yonge St.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 133 Peel St.; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.

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LONDON (Continued)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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ALPINES FOR THE ROCK GARDEN may be planted now; 12 choice varieties for 10/-. These gems are always appreciated. TREDDENICK NURSERIES, FAIONTON (phone 5107), PLYMOUTH or TRURO. You are invited to visit all these gardens.

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All Nature

Song Sparrow

AT THIS time of year murmured songs are almost all we hear from the small brown-feathered bird that has helped to make our summer vocal. The reason for this is that he has been shedding old feathers and growing new ones for the last six weeks. During this time his custom is to perch near the ground and literally whisper his songs. Perhaps for half an hour he may sit in one position and improvise running trills and slight melodies, with just enough of his familiar tone quality for us to be able to distinguish his voice.

Song sparrows come north in March with bluebirds and robins; and all through the summer they continue this association. Often the three species may be seen in the same bathing pool, enjoying a social chatter and splash. They do not usually depart for more agreeable environment until snow gives them warning.

Plumage color, with this native sparrow, varies strangely from dark brown, in a moist climate, to pale dust color to match arid or desert regions; but his identity is always established when we glimpse that sooty thumb-marking on his streaked breast. Another unique characteristic is that he increases in size the farther north he goes. The smallest subspecies, which is only about six inches long, is found in Mexico; while in Alaska another branch of the family measures nearly nine inches in length—almost the size of our American robin.

Some local names given the Song Sparrow are Silver Tongue. Everybody's Darling, Ground Bird and Garden Sparrow. A peculiar *pip, pip* chirping identifies him when he seeks hiding places in thickets near streams or in the hedges of our gardens. This bird is acclaimed as having the most consistently cheerful voice in our bird symphony. During the summer his notes are heard among the first of early morning and his song persists throughout the day, with but short intervals. Nothing dismays him—not even his prolonged fall feathering; for his whispered melodies are not at all melancholy in tone.

Animal Puzzle

Each object represents a four-letter word. By placing these in the proper spaces, the names of two animals will be found by reading downward as indicated by the arrows.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to quotation puzzle:
"Whate'er there be of Sorrow
I'll put off till To-morrow,
And when To-morrow comes, why then
'T will be To-day and Joy again."

A Word a Day

Effectual

This is a strong word and means "having adequate and sufficient power to produce an intended effect."

"Effective" and "effectual" agree in indicating "productive of result"; but the former emphasizes merely the actual production of the result, while the latter suggests that the present result adequately fulfills a purpose. ("Efficacious" implies the possession of the quality of being effective; "efficient" conveys the sense of energetic and useful activity.)

These words are derived from the *efficere*, "to effect," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make."

Ef-fec'tu-al is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled e-fek'-tu-al in which the first *e* is short as in *end* (the first *e* in the other three words has the same sound), second *e* also short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *account*. Observe, but avoid so far as possible, the tendency to palatalize the *tu* into *chu*.

"Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." (James 5:16.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

The Real Thing

Politician: "Now, my friends, when you vote, you don't want to vote for a pig in the poke. No—you want to vote for me—and get the genuine article."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Due Credit

Teacher: "Why have you quotation marks on all the answers to the questions in your home work."

Honest Willie: "That's out of courtesy to my father."

All There

First Picnicker: "Isn't this an ideal spot for a picnic dinner?"

Second Ditto: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't possibly have made a mistake."—*Toronto Globe.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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Pasadena, Calif.

A WOMAN whose sole means of support seemed to be that of home dressmaking, found, on moving to a distant location, an unexpected lack of work. Advertisements in the local papers and a sign in front of her home failed to bring results.

Then it was that a little girl in the neighborhood, whose doll the woman had dressed very modishly in an attempt to fill idle time, suggested that perhaps if people could see how nice the doll looked they would bring in their sewing.

The child's offer to lend the doll was rather reluctantly accepted, but the young owner placed it carefully beside the dressmaking sign which was prominently displayed on the lawn. As the doll was of the "walking, talking, life-sized baby" variety, it attracted instant attention. Pedestrians and motorists alike stopped to smile amusedly and, their attention thus definitely aroused, was doubtless the cause of several women bringing mending and minor sewing commissions.

These, done satisfactorily, resulted in the desired flow of more profitable business, and the kindness to a child was repaid many fold, and in the happiest possible way.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"There's autumn in the air.
Do I not see an autumn leaf
Just lying over there?"

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"That is just what you see.
Full soon ther will be falling
From every kind of tree."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"Not every kind, I ween.
When have you seen an autumn leaf
Fall off an evergreen?"

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"I was not quite exact.
I should have said 'most every kind,'
And that would be a fact."

THIS amiable conversation between hens, for Emmaline was a hen and so was her dear friend Susabet, occurred as they walked together toward the town near which Farmer Ben had his fine farm. It was a small town, and nearly everybody in it knew Emmaline and Susabet. Usually people hardly know one hen from another, but Emmaline and Susabet were unusual hens.

Each day, sometime before 10 in the morning, each of them laid an egg for Farmer Ben, and after that Farmer Ben allowed them to have the rest of the day to themselves. Being such intelligent and congenial hens, Emmaline and Susabet usually went somewhere and did something that added to their knowledge of life.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"What shall we do today?
I'd like to see some pleasant sight.
But what I cannot say."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"The thought occurs to me
The children will be back in school.
Let's go along and see."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"With that I will agree.
To watch the children at recess
Will suit me pleasantly."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"That's just the thing to do.
But we must hurry up a bit
As if someone said 'Shoo!'"

That was because the schoolhouse was some distance away, and Emmaline and Susabet knew by the position of the sun that it was about the time when the children who went to that school rested from their severe studies and came out and played in the yard. As everybody knows, hens hurry if anybody says "Shoo!" to them. So

Sometimes Emmaline Was Ahead of Susabet, and Sometimes Susabet Was Ahead of Emmaline.

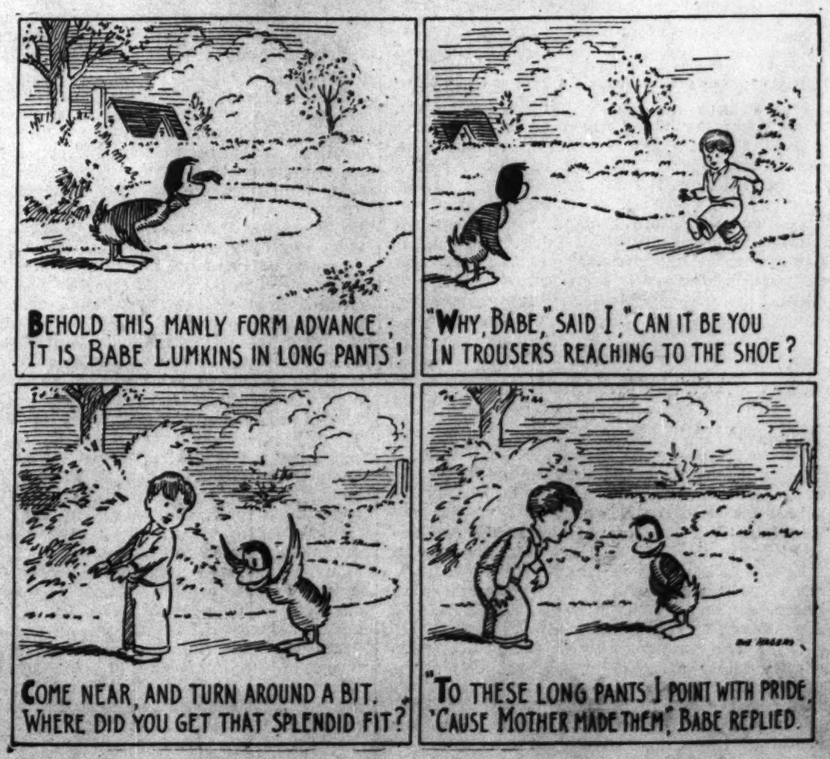
Emmaline and Susabet pretended somebody had said "Shoo!" and hurried along for all they were worth. Sometimes they walked as fast as they could, and then they ran with short steps, the way hens do when they are in a hurry, and sometimes they flapped their wings and tried to fly, and sometimes Emmaline was ahead of Susabet and sometimes Susabet was ahead of Emmaline.

When they got to the schoolhouse and fluttered up on top of the low stone wall in front of it they were quite out of breath. But they were just in time, for a drum was beating and the children were just marching out of the schoolhouse for recess.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"How jolly it would be
If we could teach the chicks at home
To march like these we see!"

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"I very gravely doubt
That Farmer Ben would beat a drum
For chicks to march about."

The Adventures of Waddles


BEHOLD THIS MANLY FORM ADVANCE; IT IS BABE LUMKINS IN LONG PANTS!
"WHY, BABE," SAID I, "CAN IT BE YOU IN TROUSERS REACHING TO THE SHOE?
COME NEAR, AND TURN AROUND A BIT. WHERE DID YOU GET THAT SPLENDID FIT?
"TO THESE LONG PANTS I POINT WITH PRIDE, 'CAUSE MOTHER MADE THEM," BABE REPLIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The World's Economic Dilemma

IT DID not need a serious volume from the pen of a professor of economics to enforce upon public consciousness today the fact that the world is facing an economic dilemma which it must solve if it is to see the recurrence of prosperity. But analysis of that dilemma and suggestions for its solution make up a stimulating and useful volume just published by Ernest Minor Patterson, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

This dilemma he finds growing out of the struggle between excessive nationalism and the growing interdependence of states, economically and socially. He finds that:

> More and more adjustments have become imperative, and the interlocking of interests is more generally acknowledged. The necessity of mutual concessions is everywhere admitted and an international viewpoint is in evidence, even though the nationalistic spirit seems stronger than ever.

How far nationalism, or, as it is sometimes more emotionally called, patriotism and love of country, should be subordinated to the recognition of the common interests of humanity and love of mankind the world over is a problem not easy to solve. Unquestionably progress is being made in its solution through the interplay of economic and financial forces, the influence of mass production, the universal acceptance of the gold standard, the multiplication of international investments and loans, the growth of corporations doing a world-wide business, and the creation of cartels and trusts which will contribute to even a greater vision than that of Count Kalergi—to a United States of the World.

Not infrequently we find these forces developed to their greatest power in nations which make the loudest protest of aloofness from international combinations. The United States is for the moment a shining illustration of this position in world affairs, and, as Professor Patterson says:

> In spite of many formal denials and the use of peculiar, and at times ludicrous, subterfuge, she is participating to an enlarging degree in the political and economic life of the entire earth.

Just at present the United States is experiencing a business depression which has lasted practically for a year. It has taken nearly the whole of that twelvemonth for its people to understand what the depression really means. They began by thinking that it was merely a gambler's panic in Wall Street. Then they thought it was due to the depressed state of agriculture. Then there arose a school which attributed it to extravagance in living. Finally the politicians took hold of it and are now trying to demonstrate it to be the outcome of ineptitude on the part of the Hoover Administration. Only recently have the masses of the people awaked to a comprehension of the idea that it is in fact a world-wide depression.

To a great extent this depression proceeds from the failure to solve the dilemma presented by the clash of nationalistic and world interests. Nation after nation is trying to correct conditions by raising its tariff higher, with serene indifference to the obvious fact that the more widespread the application of the tariff remedy, the less of a remedy it will be to the individual state. Possibly the world will have to work slowly back to prosperity through a correction of erroneous efforts.

Professor Patterson is hesitant in his suggestion of remedies, though he does point out four methods of constructive effort:

> First, a multiplicity of commercial treaties with mutual concessions for reductions in tariff.
>
> Second, the form of international coöperation found in trusts or cartels. Through this international device quarrels over raw materials and over markets are avoided.
>
> Third, the work of the International Chamber of Commerce.
>
> Fourth, the material extension of the economic work of the League of Nations. Of this organization Mr. Patterson says: "For economic ill will and friction it is gradually helping us to substitute sanity and a spirit of adjustment."

Fundamentally, the world is today paying the penalty for four years' saturnalia of waste and murder. Not in a moment can that penalty be discharged, and it is as well if by this means the magnitude of the offense of the war should be impressed upon all. It is also well that the statesmen and the scholars, the economists and the sociologists, should endeavor to build a new edifice of international understanding and coöperation which will avert future conflicts of this nature, and which will maintain, if possible, an economic as well as a political peace throughout the world.

A Welcome Challenge

MAJOR MAURICE CAMPBELL, who resigned as prohibition administrator in New York last June declaring that prohibition is unenforceable, is now reported as saying in a speech before the Brooklyn Rotary Club that the way to obtain the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment lies in rigid and sincere enforcement of it.

Here is a challenge which drys will welcome. If strict enforcement will, as Major Campbell believes, "demonstrate the fallacy of the Eighteenth Amendment," wets should welcome it, too.

Many who have read Major Campbell's series of newspaper articles relating his difficulties, political and otherwise, in undertaking to clamp the lid on alcoholic liquor in New York, have come to a very different conclusion as to the moral of these narratives than does the New York World, which printed them. To these readers the experience of the former administrator is an added proof of the indictment that part of the very nature of beverage alcohol is a tendency to contaminate and corrupt all who come into subservient contact with it. The effects of the stuff in destroying the moral fiber of politicians is no less deplorable than its similar effects on drinkers.

It is worth while to note that Major Campbell based his conclusion of unenforceability almost entirely upon the premise that "Treasury officials who have been in charge of prohibition are not sincere in enforcement." Whether this accusation has been sustained or not, the significant fact now is that the enforcement of prohibition no longer rests in the hands of the Treasury Department. With its transfer to the Department of Justice, with the inauguration of civil service selection of personnel, and with the installation of Aaron A. Youngquist and Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock as the officials immediately in charge of enforcement, the friends of prohibition generally believe they have an administration that is sincere.

If there were those who believed in 1928 that laxity was necessary to hold votes, they should begin now to see that it is the surest way of losing them. Better to alienate a few blatant camp followers in Harlem than the great mass of loyal citizenry in the hinterland. Many who watch the trend of quiet sentiment declare there is more criticism of underenforcement than of overenforcement.

Would that more wets were sufficiently bold to indorse Major Campbell's method for determining the soundness of national prohibition. His proposal is an echo of Lincoln's assertion, "The best way to get a bad law repealed is to enforce it strictly." Conversely, one may reason that this also is the best way to get a good law established. By all means, let prohibition be submitted to this test.

R-101

THE sympathy of the world goes out to Great Britain as the result of the crash which reduced her giant dirigible, R-101, to a burning and twisted mass in a little valley of northern France. What was to have been a triumphal beginning of regular service between England and India has come to one of the most lamentable ends in the history of civil aeronautics.

But just as the progress of aviation often is overemphasized as a result of a successful flight, so there is also the opposite tendency whenever tragedy rides the skies. Calm, unprejudiced consideration, however, must disclose that even this latest catastrophe cannot halt the march of aviation, nor can it alter the great accomplishments already recorded by lighter-than-air craft.

Undoubtedly Britain's investigation will be thorough enough to disclose accurately the causes. This is necessary if confidence in airships is to be maintained. If it be shown that the crash was the result of preventable factors, the investigation will not only fix the responsibility, but will act as a safeguard against repetition.

Questions of adequate maneuvering, of foreknowledge of the weather and similar factors will undoubtedly be considered in the unhappy task of determining reasons for the R-101's fate. Perhaps no small portion of the blame can be laid to the fact that the giant dirigible carried inflammable hydrogen gas. The United States, controlling the world's supply of uninflammable helium, will not permit its export. Had the R-101 been equipped with helium, it would not have exploded and burned when it crashed in the storm.

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, naval air chief, has suggested that the United States well may raise its ban on the exporting of helium. The nation's supplies of this gas have now been found to be much larger than was known when the restriction was imposed. Every consideration of humanity commends the proposal that the United States should share with other governments this great safety factor in the development of a science which will benefit the entire world.

Punishing Crime, Not Persons

SO MUCH sentimentality, misdirected mercy and newspaper glory have been given to the criminal that the law-abiding public has been slow in coming through to any better attitude toward the criminal than that solely of wishing him to be severely punished. This slowness has prevailed in spite of the fact that mere punishment of persons has never alone done any permanent good and never can—because punishment in itself is a negative, destructive measure. The thing which society really wishes to destroy is crime—the malicious motive, not its human cat's-paw.

This is why prison wardens and guards gradually are turning away from the idea of punishment of prisoners to that of protection of both society and the prisoner from their common enemy—crime. This is why the Tenth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, held in Prague last month, chose as the first of the two big issues for discussion, "how to cause punishment to protect society."

Society will be most effectively protected when the punishment is that of criminal thoughts and criminal motives. Wayward members of society who have been deceived into believing that crime can bring any sort of satisfaction need to be won over to a desire to be constructive. They cannot often be so won while stung with a sense of personal punishment. Their coöperation toward their own redemption will come more quickly when they see that protection of the community and every individual in it rather than revenge upon themselves is the goal. Two of the best means toward this constructive end are an opportunity for further education and an opportunity to live up to the responsibility of a gradually restored freedom.

Just a year ago Prussia embarked on a radical course of prison reform. Prison officials there are changing punishment into what they call "treatment in stages." There are three stages of freedom and educational opportunity, increasing from one to the next as it is earned. Graduation into a new stage is planned to take place every six months. The course is intended to lead a man back to contributive citizenship.

In some of the prisons of England, tutors of the evening classes are out avowedly to "eliminate from the consciousness of the men the kind of thinking which got them into trouble." These tutors never even ask what a man did to get him into prison, for they do not want to be prejudiced against him because of the crime.

Magistrates in America are saying that the question of punishment has got to be reëxamined, that if imprisonment does not improve criminals the system of imprisonment must itself be improved. Many prison officials have learned that more than punishment is needed to lift a person's thinking out of resentment and rebellion into a voluntary determination to do better.

Most lawbreakers need to be dealt with firmly. But if the thinking of a lawbreaker is changed through a process of treatment that causes him thereafter to hold his thoughts to wholesome purposes, and if he has become strong against the day of temptation, then justice has been satisfied—and crime has been punished, for it has been put where it cannot talk, breathe or live. Then the man himself is protected from his own mental enemies and society from its actual enemies.

Broadway's Quilting Bee

MODERN amusements, electrified housekeeping, and office seeking have not taken from woman her love of home making: an old-time quilting bee is being held on Broadway by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs this week.

The "younger generations" of mill-woven honeycomb counterpanes, so-called Indian blankets and factory-made "comforts" have only added to the charm of the old-fashioned, hand-made quilt. The settings of Aunt Dinah's quilting party where "the pale moon shone" and the Ninth Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries fostered by the federation at the Hotel Astor are as different as the heirloom pieced quilt and the fiber silk brocaded bedspread. But the modern woman who cuts goods into minute pieces, places them in beautiful patterns and finally quilts the "top" in an intricate design gets the same satisfaction from her work as did her great-grandmother whose main social diversion was the quilting bee and whose chief artistic outlet was her needlework.

Women now have an advantage in the selection of materials and patterns. They can go to the dry goods store—even to the telephone—and buy fast-color material; they have a book of quilt patterns and may select one from hundreds. Aunt Dinah's choice was limited. She used either bits of worn-out garments that she had woven herself, or she wove or bought white goods and dyed it—blue from wild indigo, brown from walnut hulls, black from the bark of the scrub oak; and yellow from laurel leaves. Her range of patterns was small. She copied one from a neighbor's quilt or "made one up out of her head." Yet the woman who, under modern conditions, attains patience and quietness long enough to produce a well-made quilt is as worthy of praise as her ancestress who had to make quilts to keep her family warm.

Phœbe Snow and Higher Fares

PHŒBE SNOW has returned from her vacation. Not so many years ago travelers were familiar with this young lady, who told in prose and poem of her trips on the "Road of Anthracite," but she has been away for several years. When her preferred route was obliged to substitute a mixture of hard and soft coal for the anthracite formerly used, Phœbe deserted the Lackawanna. But now she has returned, and with the electrification of the suburban lines, she is again a passenger.

Upon her return, however, she finds a higher fare in prospect, for the Lackawanna has just completed studies disclosing the increased cost of operation under the electrified form of traction, and has indicated its intention of petitioning for a higher suburban fare. It is worthy of notice that, instead of going directly to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the State of New Jersey's Public Service Commission, the company has placed before all its riders a bulletin telling them plainly why passenger revenues fail to cover operation costs.

The Lackawanna Railroad places its case squarely before its patrons. It states that it believes an increase in the commutation fare, approximately 3½ cents per ride to Montclair and the Oranges, is essential to enable it to operate without loss, and it indicates its belief that its patrons will find the added cleanliness and speed of electrification worth the extra seven cents in their daily journeys to and from New York.

Although the railroad faces a series of hearings, both before the federal and state regulatory bodies, before the higher rates can be put into effect, it is refreshing to find a railroad carrying its case to its customers in a frank effort to prove to them that better accommodations warrant a slightly higher fare.

Editorial Notes

Toot, toot, toot—toooot—toot, toooot—toot, toot-toot, toot—a pause, and—toot, toooot—tooooot—toot, toot—toot, toot, toot, toooot—toot! Such has been the clarion call from the whistles on twenty-two industrial plants in Pittsburgh during their Safety Week. In the Morse code, this spells "Stay Alive." Presumably, the slogan was well impressed upon the community.

Chinese Nationalists' recent call for Japanese experts to help them develop transportation contrasts with the warlike messages exchanged in 1915 and after between these countries about the Chinese Eastern Railway.

For much less, in proportion, than the $27,000,000 being spent by New Orleans, La., to reclaim 3000 acres from Lake Pontchartrain, many cities could beautify and use smaller tracts within their limits.

London hostesses are said to be using tablecloths which have portraits woven into the fabric. A welcome change from the modern tabloid propped up in front of the diner.

Fifty words are said to be all the average person uses in a telephone conversation, but to the fellow waiting his chance to use a pay station, this seems far below the average.

The Eleventh Assembly Evaluated

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

GENEVA

WHEN Nicholas Titulescu's alert gavel fell on the last session of the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations on October 4, and the delegates slipped away to their wagons-lits, it was recognized that this year, more than ever before, the Assembly had faithfully reflected the contemporary state of Europe. Discouragement, even fear, had mingled with hopeful plans for the future. But if the Eleventh Assembly was gloomy at times, it was also frank. Discussions showed that the League was taken seriously as a political factor of importance.

Two great problems confronted the Assembly, as they still confront Europe and the world. They are: First, how to improve the economic situation, which for many states has become almost desperate; and, second, how to close the rift which has been widening between the satisfied and the dissatisfied nations of Europe.

Aristide Briand was first in the field with a plan to solve both the economic and political problems at the same time. His project for European union gave the Assembly its initial keynote. After consideration by a committee composed of all the European states in the League, and after considerable debate before the full Assembly, the Briand plan was referred to a committee which sits for the first time next January.

In the early days of the Assembly enthusiasm for the Briand plan waned. It was declared Pan-Europe had been interred by the Eleventh Assembly. Political difficulties seemed to nullify the economic advantages inherent in a continental union. Moreover, every economist in Geneva was vastly interested, not in the vague outlines of Pan-Europa, but in the accord reached at Warsaw by eight states of eastern Europe. The Warsaw conferees—some of them erstwhile enemies—led by Virgil Madgearu of Rumania, unfolded their argument before the Assembly. They asked European preference for European products.

Here was a practical Pan-Europa. But Canada, Australia, and South Africa, being important overseas producers of agricultural commodities, began firmly protesting. Never, said these sturdy Britishers, should the blessing of the whole League fall upon such a particularist plan. By one of those strange, unpredictable shiftings of the international winds, the opposition of the overseas countries drove the European countries together, so that at the end of the Assembly the Briand plan appeared to have infinitely more vitality than at the beginning. Almost for the first time Europe began taking union seriously.

William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, had predicted failure for concerted economic action as envisioned at the Tariff Truce Conference. Continental countries were prepared to agree that concerted action now meant to them trade alliance, rather than the reduction of tariffs which the British hoped for. Henceforth the continental nations felt that they could regard the Imperial Conference sitting in London with unconcern, however tight the lines of imperial preference might be drawn.

The idea of broad alliances in the now famous industrial Europe "A" and agricultural Europe "B" became orthodox doctrine before the Assembly adjourned. With these ideas to consider, European nations are looking forward to the League economic conference scheduled for November, and the meeting of the European federation committee in January, as occasions when practical steps may be taken. Not only will concerted action affect domestic products, but the western nations contemplate presenting thereby the most solid possible front against Soviet dumping.

In a broader field, the Assembly passed a resolution introduced by an Indian delegate for investigation into world-wide causes of the current trade depression. But this was only another investigation; alliances along the Warsaw lines offer something new—actual remedies.

In the political sphere, German events controlled the Assembly. When the session began, it was anticipated that Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Secretary, might echo the cries for treaty revision which were reverberating from the electoral rostrum everywhere in Germany. Dr. Curtius considered the subject well left alone in Geneva, but the 6,000,000 Germans who voted for Hitlerites spoke for him.

The first reaction was upon the disarmament problem. Before the German vote, Arthur Henderson, Dr. Curtius and Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian delegate, had demanded that a disarmament conference be held soon and insisted it could not be permitted to fail. With the London naval conference to refer to, it appeared that the British Government was initiating a movement to impel the French and Italian Governments to agree on naval affairs, their agreement being necessary to permit a successful meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. Then it was hoped to convene a general disarmament conference without delay.

Before the German elections there appeared a chance that British insistence might succeed at least in arousing public opinion. But the German vote struck a dismaying new note. The French public and the French delegation at Geneva interpreted the ballot as a challenge of 6,000,000 Germans for a new war. When the hour for the disarmament debate came in the last days of the Assembly a new Briand came near to rattling the saber. His disarmament speech was clearly a warning that France would never reduce armaments until German opinion had swung far away from Hitlerism. British diplomacy was unable to extemporize in this emergency. The Assembly's disarmament debate therefore concluded in an impasse more formidable than any since the day the Locarno treaties were signed.

How then has the Eleventh Assembly fared in solving its two great problems? In the economic field hope is held out that Europe, at least, sees as not entirely beyond its grasp some measure for lessening chaotic competition across the patchwork frontiers of the Continent. Reaction upon the rest of the world of Europe's recourse to economic particularism remains to be seen, but Europe feels that the Eleventh Assembly has served the Continent well.

Politically, the rift between countries which wish to destroy the Versailles treaties and those which desire to preserve the status quo appears wider than ever. Spokesmen for discontented minorities made it clearer than ever before that the machinery of the League must be utilized to the maximum for full establishment of their rights. But if the rift which zigzags down across the map of Europe is wider than before, there is some virtue in knowing exactly where it runs, how deep it is, and what the possibilities are for building bridges across it. To this knowledge at least, the Eleventh Assembly has contributed.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE Hotel Cecil, a famous landmark in the Strand and a near neighbor of The Christian Science Monitor office, is coming down to make way for the new Shell-Mex offices. The pneumatic drill is already busy demolishing the brickwork, and acetylene flames are slicing through the steel girders. The outer walls are down, and glimpses of sky-blue drawing-rooms, with heavily gilded Victorian cornices, contrast oddly with the heaps of rubble and timber piled high about the courtyard. Time is of vital importance, and the contract originally provided for the work to be completed within sixteen weeks. The noise was so disturbing to the residents at the Savoy next door and other neighbors, however, that the night shifts had to be abandoned. The work will now take twenty-four weeks. The demolishers are to be succeeded by the excavators, who in their turn will give place to the builders. The new block is so vast that it will take at least two years to complete.

Hotel Cecil Being Demolished

There is one phase of London's activities that has survived the centuries and seems to be in a condition to persist for many centuries more—the open-air market. Virtually in every part of the city the varied booths of the itinerant vendor make colorful cameos, mostly in the narrow streets, but in some parts at the open spaces that must have been village greens in the old days. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel," has described shopping scenes in old London that almost have their counterpart in the London of today; not even the arrival of the mail-order business, nor the development of the vast department store apparently can supplant this picturesque survival. Nowadays, of course, the markets are less concerned with the household larder than with the novelties and adjuncts which a modern age has managed to get into small compass. Nevertheless, the housewife who wants a bargain in meat, fish, and fruit can find her needs well catered to in these old market places, which make the thought wander to a time when such assemblages of booths constituted the chief mart of English town and village life.

Open-Air Markets Thriving

Having transformed Hyde Park and Regent's Park into popular pleasure gardens, with bathing, sculling and football facilities, George Lansbury is credited with a scheme for removing all the railings round the parks. The railings are a legacy of Victorian seclusiveness, and could be removed without much ado on the part of the public. Much more controversial, however, is Mr. Lansbury's reported intention of brightening up Trafalgar Square. He is said to be contemplating the removal of the asphalt pavement in the middle of the square and the laying out in its stead of a lawn and flower beds. There can be no doubt that a spot of grass and flowers would greatly improve the whole aspect of this rather forbidding London square. The beautiful fountains, too, which play almost every day, would gain greatly from such a change. The thought has been expressed, however, that the proposed transformation might rob London of one of its most characteristic landmarks, besides depriving the East End of an occasional mass demonstration within its spacious boundaries. There can be no doubt, all the same, that should George Lansbury succeed in carrying through his scheme, he would greatly enhance the beauty of London, as well as contribute to the greater comfort of many of its citizens.

Park Railings May All Go Soon

It would be an interesting computation in arithmetic to determine how many thousands of miles London buses travel in making the detours which the modern traffic system demands must be made in London streets. It would be equally interesting, however, to find out how much petrol the same buses save by falling in line with the traffic system, which eliminates those numerous "stops" that unregulated traffic frequently has to face. Perhaps it is the visitor to town who suffers most from the traffic regulations—he suffers from lack of knowledge rather than from any inherent fault of the system. Certainly the motoring stranger approaching Parliament Street from Westminster Bridge, say, has to keep his thought alert to what is required of him; but in the long run the motorist is being well served by the organization which his presence on the streets has brought into operation.

Traffic Is Problem to Strangers

Away back from the bustle and roar of the Strand lies the King's Bench Walk in the Inner Temple. Designed by Wren at the end of the seventeenth century, one of the doorways bears words which give the reason of the building of these houses. "Conflagratam Anno 1677. Fabricatam An. 1678. Ricardo Powell Armiger Thesauro." At the upper end of the walk these old houses have fine red brick doorways, well known to those learned in the lore of Sir Christopher Wren, each doorway being different from its neighbor, though the houses themselves are plain enough. Both houses and doors are in course of being cared for, and the work is being done so that none of the Old World aspect shall be lost. Farther down the walk, on the great green lawn which is so delightful to look at from the Embankment, there has recently been placed a little pond with a child's figure on the edge, a beautiful addition to an already charming spot.

Old-Time Houses Under Repair

According to statistical figures, the popularity of London's museums is increasing. The British Museum leads the way with an increase of nearly 70,000 visitors for 1929-30. The total attendance was 1,243,759. The Victoria and Albert Museum rose from 910,377 to 939,432. Even more striking are the figures for the Science Museum in Kensington, which rose from 870,000 to more than 1,000,000, while its publications sales increased from 24,000 to 32,000. Five years ago visitors to this museum were under 500,000. Another good feature is the admissions to the cinema of the Imperial Institute where films of Empire interest are shown. Attendances here have risen from 222,000 to over 283,000, and often the "full up" signs have had to be posted.

Interest in City's Museums Grows